

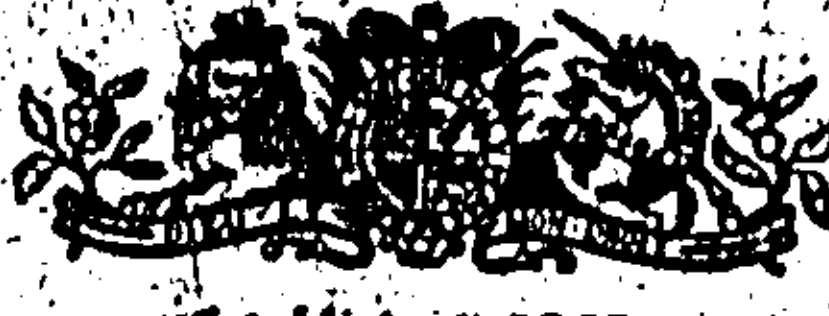
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Big Three Reach Agreement

GERMANY'S INCLUSION IN DEFENCE SYSTEM

Washington, Sept. 13. The "Big Three" Foreign Ministers have reached agreement on the best way to include Germany in the Western defence system—through a contribution by Germany to the French proposed European Army.

Authoritative sources today said that agreement was reached late last night.

These sources said that Mr Dean Acheson, Mr Herbert Morrison and M. Robert Schuman completed late last night their review of the defence side of the German question and hoped today to reach agreement upon a basis for a contractual arrangement between the Western powers and Germany providing for a provisional peace settlement.

The way for an agreement on the European Army question was cleared by Mr Morrison at the opening of this week's talks when he made it clear that Britain had overcome her reservations about the practicability of the French proposal for an integrated European Army after the scheme had been studied and approved by General Dwight D. Eisenhower.

M. Schuman has been stressing to his colleagues the urgency of completing plans for a European Army and Germany's place in it before any contractual arrangement is substituted for the present occupation regime in Germany.

DRAFT DIRECTIVE

The Ministers had before them at today's meeting a draft directive prepared by the High Commissioners to Germany which will provide a basis for negotiation by the Commission with the Federal German Government of a contractual arrangement.

The three High Commissioners were present at today's meeting. The Commissioners were agreed on the points upon which an agreed decision was

required by the Foreign Ministers.

The Foreign Ministers at the opening of today's morning session were optimistic about the chances of reaching agreement on a contractual arrangement by the end of the afternoon session.

They also hoped today to complete discussions on certain questions which they did not get to yesterday, such as the possible revision of the Italian peace treaty and the protection of the liberties of the nationals of Western countries behind the "Iron Curtain."

This question has arisen as a result of the imprisonment of Mr William Oatis, an Associated Press correspondent.

The Foreign Ministers have not yet completed discussion of economic questions arising from Western rearmament and the accompanying increase in the price of raw materials.

They plan a full session of the conference tomorrow morning, a few hours before their departure for the opening of the North Atlantic Council meeting in Ottawa on Saturday.—Reuter.



JET PILOT MISSING

Ramsgate, Sept. 13. Hope was fading this afternoon of saving the life of the pilot of a United States F-84 Thunderjet which crashed into the sea off the Goodwin Sands today.

Three lifeboats, which had been searching for the pilot, were returning to their stations this evening.

When the tide fell, there was no trace of the aircraft on the bare Goodwin Sands.

The lifeboats went out when it was reported that the pilot had been seen swimming between the East Goodwin and South Goodwin lightships. Several ships in the vicinity radioed that they had seen the plane crash.

An American Air Force spokesman said the pilot had baled out and his parachute was seen to open.—Reuter.

Oil Inferno At Bristol

Persian Oil Ultimatum

Described As A "New Formula" INTENDED TO PAVE WAY FOR FURTHER TALKS

Teheran, Sept. 13. An informed government source told the United Press today that Iran's ultimatum to Britain was in the form of a "new formula for resumption of talks."

The informant said the formula comprised four points: Iran is now prepared to sell any quantity of oil to Britain, even exceeding needs for home consumption, but at international rates without any discount. Iran is prepared to allow Britain to pay only half-price for the total bought, the other half to be retained by Britain as compensation for the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company for nationalisation.

Iran would set up an international transport and distribution agency for distributing Iran's oil to world markets, with Iran as one of the principal shareholders. (This directly opposes the Stokes proposal that a solely British purchasing organisation be formed.)

On the strength of this promise Soviet armies which stayed on in Persia after the war were evacuated. Persian newspapers called this "the biggest doublecross in history since the Trojan Horse."

In Abadan refinery itself, Persia's oil, Board today ordered Mr G. E. Green, a British communications engineer, to surrender his post and offices to a Persian engineer.

The British refinery management immediately protested and withdrew two other British communications engineers from their posts in the refinery. All three went back to their bungalows.

Mr Green, who was in charge of the wireless department at the plant, arrived at his office early this morning to find a Persian engineer, Johannes, sitting in his chair with the Persian Oil Board order.

The Board asked the British management to remove another British communications engineer from his post. He was Mr James Cunningham, who was accused by the Board of lack of co-operation in refusing to hand over technical information.

A similar charge is believed to have been made against Mr Green.

The Persian Oil Board has appointed a Persian committee of three to "co-operate in the general management" of the refinery. The committee is headed by a Persian military engineer, Major General Taghi Rahi. The other members are Ashraf and Azari, who were both senior

Persian employees with the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. There were no indications today when the sub-committee would begin work but it seemed clear, observers said, that the Board intended "to sit alongside the British management" in the immediate future with the aim of taking over the management of the refinery. If the British staff leave.—Reuter.

GOODS DIVERTED

London, Sept. 13. Britain has diverted scarce goods to Persia, the Board of Trade announced tonight.

The action has been taken in consequence of the export control order issued on Monday by which Britain withdrew from Persia the right to buy certain types of scarce goods which can be sold by Britain in dollar markets.

The Board of Trade announcement said: "Steps have been taken by arrangement with shipping companies concerned for certain scarce cargoes in transit to Persia to be diverted."

"Cargoes affected are being unloaded at the nearest ports. This is in line with His Majesty's Government's general policy announced recently of revoking export licences for these scarce cargoes."

"Where payment has already been made repayment is being arranged."

It is understood that only four vessels are affected by this diversion order. Cargoes concerned include sugar, steel, rails and railway sleepers. The decision to divert ships in transit to Persia in effect (Contd on back page, Col. 6)

Senators Oppose Jap-China Treaty

Washington, Sept. 13.

Fifty-six Senators, both Democrats and Republicans, told President Truman today they are opposed to either the US or Japan recognising Communist China or Japan making a treaty with the Chinese.

"As members of the US Senate," said a joint letter to the President and released by Senator William F. Knowland, Republican of California, "We are opposed to the recognition of Communist China by the government of the United States or its admission into the United Nations."

Mr Knowland told a news conference he began circulating the letter among Senators at noon yesterday and that all of the 56 he asked to sign it with him did so.

"I wanted to get the letter to the White House while the Big Three Foreign Ministers are meeting here," Mr Knowland said. "Lack of time prevented me from putting the letter before additional Senators."

NOT IN INTERESTS

British Foreign Secretary Herbert Morrison and French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman are here discussing European problems with the Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson.

"Prior to the submission of the Japanese treaty to the Senate," the letter stated in reference to Japan, "we desire to make it clear that we would consider the recognition of Communist China by Japan or the negotiating of a bilateral Chinese regime to be adverse to the best interests of the people of both Japan and the U.S."

In reply to questions as to what caused him to prepare and circulate the letter, Mr Knowland said:

"These matters are now under discussion here, in Japan and elsewhere in the world and we wished to give the President an expression of our attitudes toward them."

Mr Knowland said a copy of the letter had been sent to Secretary Acheson—Associated Press.

THE FIRST OF ITS KIND

Washington, Sept. 13.

The United States Air Force is forming its first guided missile squadron, equipped with pilotless bombers apparently intended for tactical aerial warfare, it was announced today.

The bomber squadron is being formed at Cocos, Florida, on October 1.

"It will be the first operational unit of its kind in the Air Force," the announcement added.

The squadron will train at first as part of the Air Research and Development Command, but later will be made combat ready by intensive training under the supervision of the Technical Air Command, the operational unit.

ACHESON TO STAY

President Truman's Statement

Washington, Sept. 13.

President Truman said today that as long as he is President Mr Dean Acheson "will be Secretary of State."

Mr Truman gave correspondents permission to quote part of his remarks to emphasize that he did not contemplate Mr Acheson's leaving the Cabinet despite frequent Republican demands that Mr Acheson resign or be dismissed.

As for how long he might remain President, Mr Truman told reporters, "That might be some while."

But he laughed off any suggestion that his words might be construed as an indication that he would seek re-election next year.

He said he would put it another way—Mr Dean Acheson will continue as Secretary of State until January 20, 1953.

A reporter asked if Mr Truman meant that Mr Acheson might continue in his post for four or five years.

OTHER POINTS

The President replied that correspondents would have to do their own speculating.

Mr Truman voiced his now support for the Secretary of State at a news conference in which he disclosed:

1.—The announcement by the Air Force that it was forming its first guided missile squadron, to be equipped with a new pilotless bombing type weapon, involved one of the "new weapons" he referred to in a speech at San Francisco on September 4.

At that time Mr Truman said that there were some super deadly weapons under construction "which are fantastic in their operation."

2.—He would send the Japanese treaty to the Senate and ask prompt action to ratify it. He did not know how long that might take, but said that he would request that it be ratified promptly.

President Truman said he could give no answer when he was asked if the United States had decided to break off trade relations with Czechoslovakia.

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Compulsory Training

YESTERDAY'S explanation by the Defence Secretary of the first call-up under the new conscription regulations was explicit and reassuring. It cleared up a number of points which had created doubts in the minds of some of the community, and it served to correct any false impressions that Government had embarked on an undertaking hastily or without due preparation. The Authorities have sensibly decided that the initial call-up shall be equally divided between Chinese British subjects and non-Chinese. This avoids any suggestion of discrimination and gives reality to the objects and reasons of the legislation under which conscription operates. The Defence Secretary also sought to clarify three points about which there has been some misgivings and misunderstanding among the public. In the first place he was able categorically to state that rates of pay and standards for promotion in the Defence Force will be precisely the same as in the regular services. It is proper that this should be thoroughly appreciated by those who have held or expressed doubts on the point. In the matter of re-employment safeguards the Defence Secretary was unable to be quite so definite. In England, protection to the conscript is afforded by legislation, although apparently so far there has been no need to invoke its provisions. No suggestion was made by the Defence Secretary that the Hongkong Government contemplates incorporating similar legislation within the provisions of the Compulsory Service Bill. Negotiation between employer and employee is considered the ideal method of dealing with the subject, this being the procedure practised in England. The expectation is that there will be no victimisation by employers of men called up for compulsory service and we

know of no reason to doubt that such will be the case. It is observed, with satisfaction, that Government has no intention of applying the Compulsory Service Bill in such a way as to prevent a person, liable to its conditions, from leaving the Colony. Thus it is not intended that conscription of manpower for training shall prevent people from taking their normal furloughs or, if they are so minded, to leave the Colony for good. These concessions, however, must not be expected to remain effective if a state of emergency should arise. But safeguards are promised for the freedom of movement of conscripts out of the Colony during the compulsory training period—a very sensible interpretation by Government of the conscription measures. The Defence Secretary vigorously defended the Authorities against the suggestion that conscription had been introduced without due thought, proper planning or coherent methods. And we feel he was justified. The proposed measures, as it has previously been explained, are to enable the Colony to meet any crisis and to facilitate rapid and effective mobilisation should an emergency arise. To achieve these purposes, Government has made this call-up selective. Men are being called up to train for the jobs they will have to fulfil on mobilisation. It is difficult to conceive any more satisfactory alternative method. Nevertheless, we feel that Government has not sufficiently stressed the fact that the call-up now about to begin is not mobilisation, but for part-time, and to a large extent, spare-time training. For the present it is compulsory training and not compulsory service that is required. It is of some importance that this distinction should be generally understood.

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GILMANS

25 SUPPORTERS

Tabatabaie now has about 25 supporters in the Lower House of Parliament. He spent the last five years building a model farm. The "National Will" Party stands for "progress, reform, social democratic lines and good relations with Russia," but it is anti-Communist.

Rumours link Tabatabaie and an old rival, the former Premier, Dr Ghassem Sultaneh, in opposition to Dr Mossadegh. Ghassem, who is 70, ordered Tabatabaie's arrest in 1946 and kept him in prison almost a year.

Ghassem is still one of the most influential politicians in Persia despite his temporary setbacks in 1946. He persuaded the Shah not to ratify the formation of a Soviet-Persian oil company despite his personal promises to Stalin.

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DRESS CIRCLE SEATS AND STALLS - \$25.00

Dewey Advocates Closer U.S. Alliance With Pacific Area Nations

Allied Ban On Czech Planes

Frankfurt, Sept. 13.
The Allied High Commission has banned all flights of Czechoslovak aircraft over Western Germany until further notice, an American High Commission spokesman disclosed here tonight.

No immediate reason was given for the ban, which, the spokesman said, took effect at midnight last Tuesday.

The Czechoslovak authorities were informed of the decision through the Czech Military Mission in Berlin.

In recent months Czech airline planes have flown seven routine return flights weekly over West Germany, three to Paris, two to Brussels and two to Amsterdam.

The American High Commission last November suspended Czechoslovak rights to fly regular services between Prague and Rome and Prague and Zurich over the American Zone.

The reason given for the action was unauthorized special flights by Czech planes over the American Zone. At the same time the American authorities reduced the number of authorized Czech flights on other routes.—Reuter.

AIR FRANCE'S STEP

Paris, Sept. 13.
Air France announced tonight that it had suspended its Prague service until further notice on Government advice.

The suspension is effective from last Tuesday.

A senior Air France official said that the decision was of a diplomatic nature and was not a purely Air France initiative.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said: "The Government advised Air France to suspend the service to Czechoslovakia to avoid any possibility of incidents or reprisals against machines and personnel following the Allied High Commission's ban on Czech aircraft flying over Western Germany."

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the initiative in banning Czech planes from flying over Germany was taken by the French authorities following arrests of French people in Prague and irregular action taken against them by the Czech authorities.

This French decision, he said, was adopted by the other Allied Governments and confirmed by the Allied High Commission in Germany.

Flights ceased on Tuesday, Air France announced.—Reuter.

Attlee Back At No. 10

London, Sept. 13.
Prime Minister Clement Attlee, still walking stiffly as a result of his attack of lumbago, returned from his country home to No 10 Downing Street today.

His illness kept him in bed yesterday and prevented his attendance at a meeting of the National Executive of the Labour Party, called to plan the Party's annual conference on October 1.—Associated Press.

LUNA PARK THE NICEST LITTLE THEATRE IN TOWN

TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



Washington, Sept. 13.
The Governor of New York, Mr Thomas Dewey, said today, after a 40-minute conference with President Truman, that there was need for a much closer political and military alliance between the United States and the free nations of the Pacific area.

Mr Dewey predicted that the entire Pacific would be the critical area of the world for the next few years.

He called on the President at Mr Truman's request to report on his recent lengthy tour of South-east Asia and the Pacific, from Korea to Australia.

The unsuccessful 1944 and 1948 Republican presidential nominee told reporters emphatically that he and the President did not discuss politics in any way and he described his meeting with Mr Truman as cordial.

Mr Dewey would not be specific about what he told the President beyond saying they covered the strategic and political situation in the Pacific in considerable detail.

He was asked why he considered the Pacific area the most critical part of the world for the next few years. He replied that Southeast Asia was now being rocked by four full-scale Communist revolutions—in the Philippines, Indo-China, Malaya and Indonesia. This area, he said, is the rice bowl of the Orient and Malaya and Indonesia supply 80 per cent of the world's rubber and 50 per cent of the tin.

"Political stability of these countries, and their defence, is the cornerstone of the whole free area of the Pacific from Japan on down to Australia," he said.

Mr Dewey added that Asia should be considered equally as important as Europe.

"After all, I was down here two years ago fighting a battle for troops for Europe and we won that battle. Now Asia must be regarded as equally important. We can't save one half of the world and let the other half go down the drain. We can't afford to lose any more elements of the free world."

Mr Dewey was then asked to enumerate steps the United States might take in building up the Pacific nations.

"We should take firm steps to help our friends from Japan and Formosa through Southeast Asia and the Philippines on down to Australia. We should provide technical assistance, moral and political support and of course, military aid."

The need for economic aid varied considerably with each country.

Asked if he thought the steps he had outlined were now lacking from the United States Pacific programme, he said: "In addition to what we are now doing, we will have to start to make much closer political and military alliances with nations of that area. If the Chinese are freed from Korea and there is cease-fire, they have a lot of troops they could send wandering south, if they so choose, into Indo-China and Burma."

Mr Dewey had found no complaints that the United States was building up Japan industrially at the expense of other Asiatic countries.

"But I did run into fears that Japan might become a resurgent militaristic nation even though they lost most of their resources and producing facilities in the war," he added.

"It is clearly impossible in the foreseeable future for Japan to become an aggressor, but the important thing is to guard against Soviet aggression. After all, the Russians are only three miles from Hokkaido and that is too close for comfort."

Mr Dewey reported that the four nations threatened by Communists from within were all making impressive progress defensively, particularly the Philippines. He predicted that within two years they would have successfully put down revolts. He singled out the Philippines in this connection, saying its anti-Huk campaign was very impressive.

In Indo-China General Jean de Lattre de Tassigny was doing a miracle.

Japanese Premier Signs San Francisco Treaty



Watched by other Japanese delegates, the Japanese Premier, Mr Yoshida, signs the San Francisco Treaty ending the state of war between his country and 49 nations.—AP Picture.

Cargo For Iran To Be Diverted By Britain

London, Sept. 13.
Britain ordered four ships carrying sugar and railway equipment to Iran to turn aside today in a further economic clamp-down in the cold war over oil.

The Board of Trade announcement said: "Steps have been taken with shipping companies concerned to arrange for diversion of scarce cargoes in transit to Iran. The cargoes are being unloaded at Basra (across the river border in Iraq) or in the nearest port."—United Press.

LONDON STATEMENT

London, Sept. 13.
The Foreign Office has received a report from Sir Francis Shepherd, British Ambassador to Persia, on his interview with the Shah in Teheran yesterday, a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

Sir Francis was understood to have explained to the Shah the reasons for Britain's recent decision to prevent Persia from converting its sterling into dollars and denying Persia the facility to purchase scarce commodities in Britain.

The spokesman said that the British Government had not received the ultimatum of the Persian Prime Minister, Dr Mohammed Mossadegh, calling on it to resume oil negotiations within a fortnight or face the withdrawal of residence permits from the remaining Anglo-Iranian Oil Company staff at Abadan.

The ultimatum was reported to have been sent to the Persian Ambassador in Washington to pass on to Mr Averell Harriman, President Truman's special envoy in the oil dispute, for transmission to the British Government.

Asked whether the text of the ultimatum was known, the spokesman replied that, as it had not been received here, he could not say what it actually contained.

He noted that Press reports said that the ultimatum contained copies of Dr Mossadegh's two recent speeches to the Senate and a covering letter to Mr Harriman.

The spokesman said that if these Press reports were correct, it was evident that nothing that Dr Mossadegh had done since the Stokes Mission returned to London from Teheran in mid-August was likely to contribute to the solution of the oil dispute.

He said it was because of these two speeches of Dr Mossadegh that Britain had decided earlier this month to break off the oil negotiations which had only been suspended when Mr Richard Stokes, the Lord Fray's Seal, returned to London.—Reuter.

Broadcast To Go On

London, Sept. 13.
The Foreign Office tonight repudiated responsibility for an Arabic radio talk by the British Broadcasting Corporation.

The broadcast, to be made tonight in the Overseas Service (7.40 p.m. G.M.T.), will feature Habib Bourguiba, leader of the Tunisian Neo Destour (Moderate Nationalist) Party in a political discussion with two other Middle East personalities.

A previous broadcast by Habib Bourguiba in the B.B.C. Overseas Service, earlier this summer, aroused a storm of protest in the French Press, which accused Britain of conspiring with extreme nationalist elements within the French Empire.

Today's statement by the Foreign Office said that the latest broadcast "has of course no sponsorship by His Majesty's Government. The decision to give any particular broadcast is one that lies solely with the B.B.C."

Tonight's talk was recorded when Habib Bourguiba was in London recently. He left for New York by air last week.

To a reporter a Foreign Office spokesman added: "We have pointed out to the B.B.C. that an unfortunate perversion of the broadcast, caused by the precious broadcast, but as they were perfectly justified in doing, they feel unable to change arrangements made which were agreed upon some time ago and for which recordings were made at the time."—Reuter.

Warren Austin To Head Delegation

Washington, Sept. 13.
President Truman today named Warren Austin, veteran United Nations delegate, to head the American delegation to the sixth General Assembly in Paris in November.—Reuter.

Solitary Was Too Solitary

Sydney, Sept. 13.
Loneliness got under the skin of Edward Charles Roach, assistant general secretary of the Waterside Workers' Federation, who is serving 12 months in the debtors' section of the Long Bay gaol, for contempt of the Arbitration Court.

He appealed to the court to be ordered hard labour so that he could have the company of fellow prisoners but the court refused his application.

Counsel argued that loneliness might affect Roach's mental stability.—Reuter.

INDO-CHINA KEY TO FAR EAST

New York, Sept. 13.
General Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, French High Commissioner in Indo-China and Commander-in-Chief of the French forces in the Far East, said today that he believed the fate of Indo-China ultimately would be a determining factor in the destiny of the world.

Arriving aboard the Ile de France, General de Lattre said: "I am deeply convinced the fate of Indo-China will be a determining factor in the destiny of Southeast Asia of all Asia and ultimately, of the entire world."

"It is my firm belief that in this far-off peninsula we are not merely fighting for three small countries (Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam) who have just received their independence and must be made free, but we are fighting on a world battlefield for liberty and for peace."

The war in Indo-China was not a colonial war.

"It is a war against Red colonialism. As in Korea, it is a war against Communist dictatorship."

"France has assumed the burden of war in Indo-China at tremendous cost to her manpower and financial resources in order to maintain the freedom which she had granted to these States."

General de Lattre came to the United States at the invitation of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to discuss problems in the defence of Indo-China.—United Press.

Jeumont, Belgium, Sept. 13.
Customs officers seized 70 bottles of alcohol labelled "Lourdes Holy Water" here on Thursday.—United Press.

POP

REALLY, MISS FLUFFY



POP

CAN'T YOU DO SHOOTING?



POP

OH YES, MR - BUT IT



POP

TAKES LONGER!



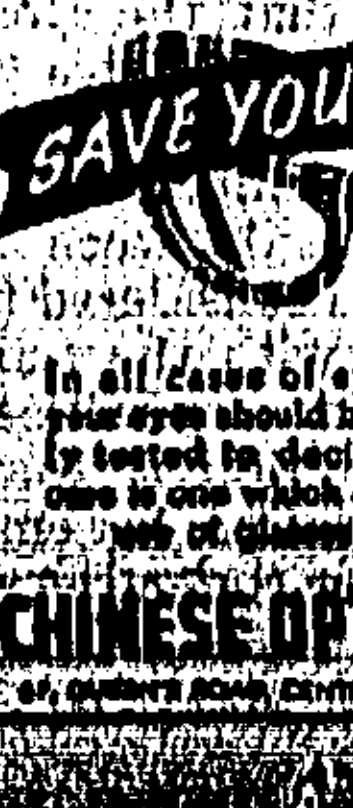
POP

SAVE YOUR EYES



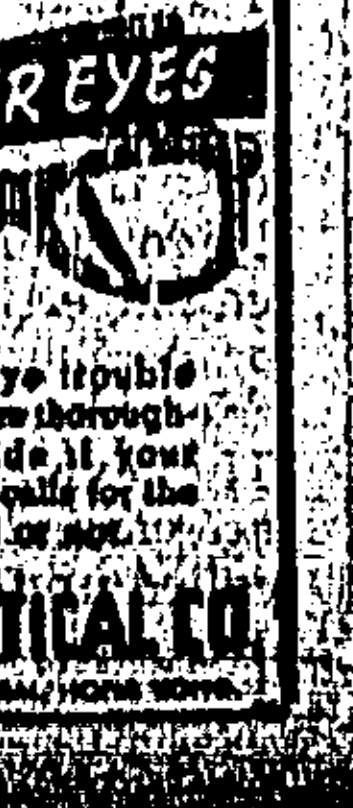
POP

IT HAPPENED ON



POP

CHINESE OPTICAL CO.



Lizard Only Casualty

Singapore, Sept. 13. A lizard, killed by blast, was the only casualty when a Mills bomb was thrown by an unknown person into a restaurant in Ipoh, Perak.

There were 15 people, including three British soldiers, in the restaurant at the time, but a timely warning "to dive" by one of the soldiers saved the entire group from injury.—Reuter.

INDIAN SOCIALIST ON JAPAN

Bombay, Sept. 13. The Chairman of the National Executive of the Indian Socialist Party, who is also Vice-Chancellor of Lucknow University, said on Wednesday that Japan acts as a "tool of American imperialism, the people of India will not sympathise with Japan."

Dr Acharya, also one of the founders of India's second-biggest political party, said Japan aroused Asians by defeating Russia in 1904 but lost a certain amount of regard during World War II.

He said: "However, if Japan does not emerge as a big military power again, I think the Indian people will sympathise again with Japan."

He said Communist China should have been represented at the San Francisco conference, and added:

"The treaty does not enhance the chances of peace in the Pacific because China was kept out. Americans think they secured a victory against Russia. Perhaps they have done so at the moment."

He did not rule out the possibility of another world war, and said: "I would keep India out of such war at any cost."

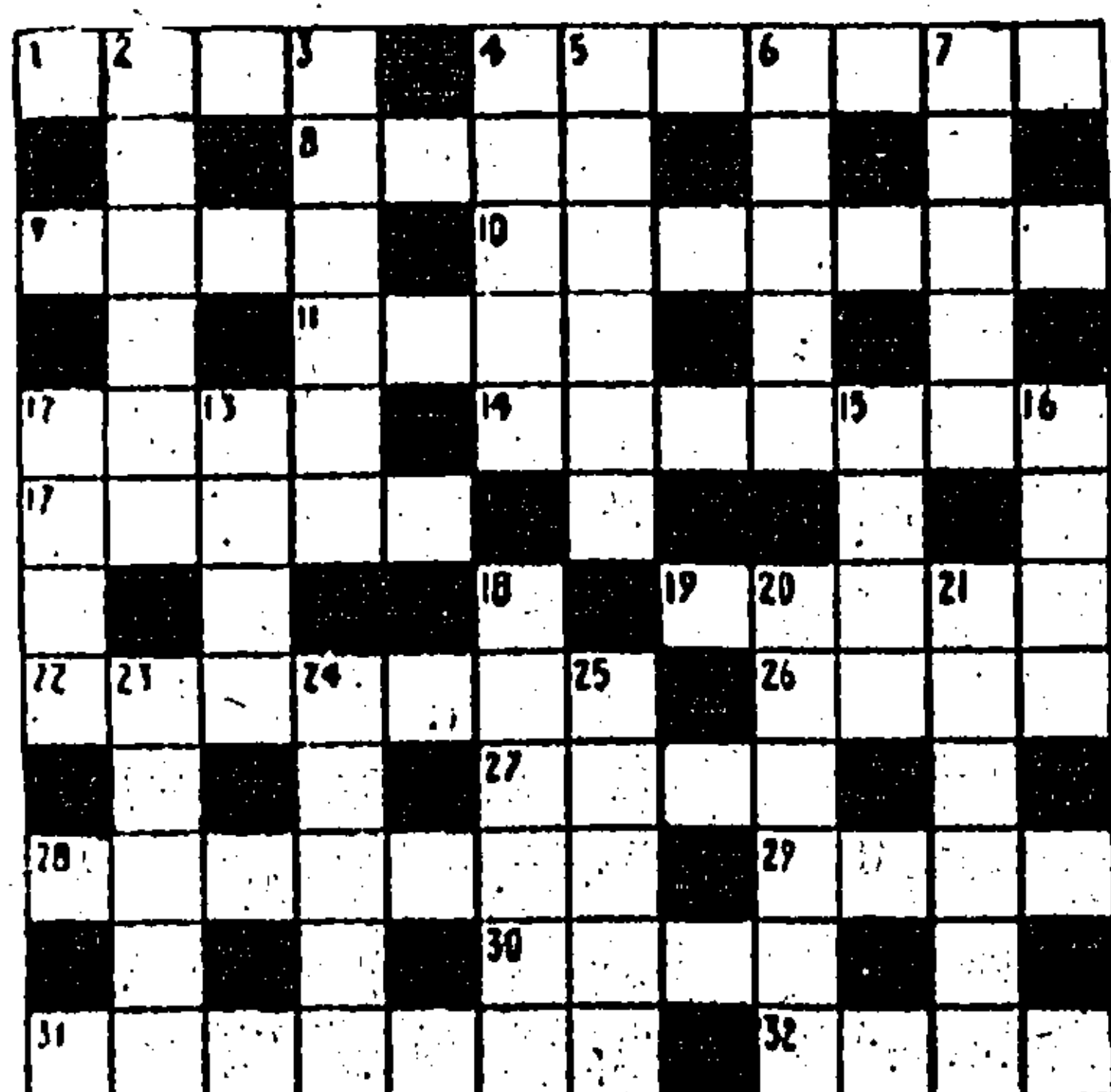
He concluded: "If China had been represented at the San Francisco conference, the Socialists would have welcomed the Japanese peace treaty."—United Press.

Test Appeal Dismissed

Lobatsi, Sept. 13. The High Court here today dismissed a test appeal by one of 21 Bamangwato tribesmen convicted last month for public violence.

The Africans, supporters of the exiled chief-designate, Seretse Khama, were convicted after charges at Serowe with supporters of Tshekedi Khama, Seretse's uncle and former Regent.—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- | ACROSS | DOWN |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Encourage (4). | 2 Execute (6). |
| 4 Gentle flow (7). | 3 Quake (6). |
| 8 Exceptional (4). | 4 Snare (5). |
| 9 Footwear (4). | 5 Disclose (6). |
| 10 Cupidity (7). | 6 Christmas hymn (5). |
| 11 Sulk (4). | 7 Money (5). |
| 12 Lower part of room-wall (4). | 8 Idiotic (4). |
| 14 Sorties (7). | 9 Bird (4). |
| 15 Bedeck (6). | 10 Figure (4). |
| 16 Take as one's own (5). | 11 Withdraw from (5). |
| 17 Handled (7). | 12 Request vigorously (6). |
| 18 Otherwise (4). | 13 Sacred songs (5). |
| 19 Scene (4). | 14 Remove (5). |
| 20 Attacker (7). | 15 Aside (5). |
| 21 Clever (4). | 16 Ventured (6). |
| 22 Wrapped (7). | |
| 23 Verve (4). | |

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD: Across: 1 Desire, 2 River, 3 Enter, 4 Vandal, 5 Loom, 6 Diver, 7 Arch, 8 Tiers, 9 Detect, 10 Ruined, 11 Drama, 12 Part, 13 Pairs, 14 Movie, 15 Noddy, 16 Rebel, 17 Stead, 18 Sides, 19 Down, 20 Deviated, 21 Sinkings, 22 Read, 23 Killers, 24 Related, 25 Irony, 26 Actor, 27 Attached, 28 Artifice, 29 Immature, 30 Fables, 31 Country, 32 Felt, 33 Lull.

MORRISON TELLS U.S. NOT TO GIVE UP PEACE HOPES

Washington, Sept. 13. Britain's Foreign Secretary, Mr Herbert Morrison, appealed to Americans today not to give up hope of the Soviet Union turning from its present path of aggression.

Speaking to the National Press Club in Washington, Mr Morrison also suggested that the Soviet Communist Party organ, Pravda, should give him the opportunity of writing another article for it, in which he would comment on the paper's reply to his article published in July.

Mr Morrison said: "There is only one question before us—how to preserve the peace of the world."

"All things, both our foreign policy and our military effort, must be devoted towards that end. The whole purpose is the peace of the world—the whole world."

"We must not give up hope of any country," he declared.

Mr Morrison said: "Let us look out for hopeful things without for one moment relaxing either our vigilance or our principles."

"What a tragedy that the great Soviet Union should spend so much of its resources on the apparatus of aggression instead of using those resources for the needs of the people of the Soviet Union who I am perfectly sure want peace as much as we do."

HINT TO PRAVDA

"Without this threat, think what would be the possibilities of meeting the challenge of poverty throughout the world," he added.

Mr Morrison said: "I have been trying to put our ideas across to the Russian people through the columns of Pravda. I do not claim any earth-shaking results, but at least a lot of people will have read some things they have never read before."

"Pravda made an answer. Would it not be good if Pravda said: 'Now, Morrison. How about commenting on our answer?'"

"I would be glad to have another go. And they could come back at me again."

"It would be all to the good. Let the debate continue," he declared.

ANGLO-U.S. DIFFERENCES

Mr Morrison frankly acknowledged differences of policy or of approach between the United States and Britain on two questions.

The first was Britain's recognition of Communist China while the United States continued to recognise the Nationalist regime of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

On this issue he said: "Some time before the fighting broke out in Korea we accepted the fact that the Communists had gained control of the mainland and the people of China and we therefore decided to re-

cognise the existence of the Central People's Government."

The Foreign Secretary said: "To us this is a practical matter. It means that we recognise the fact as a fact that the Central People's Government has got control of the mainland and the people of China."

"Our recognition does not imply any approval. How could it when our boys are fighting alongside yours in Korea?"

Mr Morrison also defended Britain's policy of continuing to trade with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, which has been severely criticised in Congress.

"We must think carefully of our means of life here we cut off any part of our overseas trade," he said. "Otherwise we may cut off our nose to spite our face," he added.—Reuter.

Liquidation Of I.R.O. Criticised

Paris, Sept. 13. Mr William Rosenwald, New York chairman of the United Jewish Appeal, warned here today that the scheduled liquidation of the International Refugee Organisation would bring untold hardships to tens of thousands of displaced persons in Western Europe.

Mr Rosenwald, who has just completed an inspection tour of conditions in France, Germany, Italy and Israel, told a Press conference that failure to create a successor organisation would leave many problems unsolved and cause new ones whose significance could not be exaggerated.

Despite the spectacular progress in emptying displaced persons' camps, he said, there remained 25,000 Jewish men, women and children in Germany alone. He called Israel's programme to receive 200,000 immigrants annually a magnificent achievement but added that it still required intensified support from American Jews.—United Press.

AMERICAN ARMS FOR TITO

Belgrade, Sept. 13. United States Embassy officials said today that the arms agreement between the United States and Yugoslavia would not be signed until President Truman had signed the foreign aid bill which would determine available funds.

The agreement probably would be signed in Belgrade.—United Press.

Dispute Over Extension Of Atlantic Alliance

London, Sept. 13. Diplomatic quarters here believe that the Danish objections to the extension of the Atlantic Treaty to include Greece and Turkey will be stressed at the meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation's Ministerial Council, opening in Ottawa on Saturday.

The admission of Greece and Turkey to the Atlantic Pact will be one of the main questions before the full meeting of the NATO Council.

Admission is now favoured by Britain, France and the United States.

In diplomatic quarters in London it has been generally assumed that an agreement in principle to admit Greece and Turkey will be reached at Ottawa and that the formalities of admission will be completed soon.

Under the 1949 North Atlantic Treaty, an agreement among the 12 foundation members of the Pact must be unanimous before another European State can be invited to accede.

The position of the Danish delegation, many observers believe, may cause some difficulty.

The Danish Foreign Minister, Mr Ole Bjørn, said in a radio broadcast that the Danish Government would not support the extension of the Atlantic Treaty to include Greece and Turkey.

Churchill Assisted At Party



Paris Conference On Middle East Settlement Opens

Paris, Sept. 13. The three-nation Conciliation Commission for Palestine today urged the Israeli and Arab delegates to show "extra determination, extra faith and extra goodwill" in working out a peaceful settlement of Middle Eastern problems.

The Commission today met separately the delegates of the four Arab States—Egypt, Syria, the Lebanon and Jordan—and of Israel as the Arabs refused to join a round-table conference with the Jews.

Both parties promised to give the fullest consideration to a statement by the chairman of the Commission, Mr Ely Palmar.

The Arab delegates expressed willingness to co-operate with the Commission. The chief Israeli delegate, Mr Maurice Flatau, who is the Israeli Minister of State, described Mr Palmar's statement as far-reaching.

The Arabs and Israelis will probably reply early next week when they are expected to receive five-point proposals for a comprehensive agreement to all outstanding problems.

The proposals to be submitted, Mr Palmar said, had been drafted with two considerations—fairness and realism.

"We have tried to take into consideration all the views expressed by the parties during the last three years as well as the political, social and economic realities observed by us," he added.

ASSURANCES NEEDED

"We have come to the conclusion that the Palestine problem must be considered in its entirety and that its solution must be sought in a fair and realistic spirit of give and take," Mr Palmar said. "A sound economic development is impossible in an area with hundreds of thousands of homeless people, uncertain of the future and their standing in society."

"On the other hand, refugees cannot be settled securely anywhere in an area badly lacking economic development."

"In drafting our proposals, we have considered that any solution of the refugee problem will involve important commitments by Israel. But we have also considered that Israel cannot be expected to make such commitments unless at the same time, she receives reasonable assurance from her neighbours as to her national and economic security."

"The resolution of the refugee problem proposed by the Commission envisages the repatriation and integration of some of the refugees in Israel and the resettlement of others in Arab countries," Mr Palmar added.

A FORETASTE

"Such undertakings will necessitate the creation of additional land by means of development and irrigation and agreements between the parties on the use of water resources."

"These agreements will involve revisions, or extensions, in the scope of existing armistice agreements as well as appropriate economic arrangements."

Sources close to the Commission described the statement as a "foretaste" of the proposals that will be submitted next week. The five delegations are now transmitting the statement to their Governments for consideration.

The Israeli delegation, after half an hour's appearance before the Commission, conferred with their Foreign Minister, Dr Moshe Sharett, who stopped in Paris for a few hours on his way to the United States.—Reuter.

Mayor Up In Arms

Dunelm, Sept. 13. Royal Canadian Mounted Police on Thursday considered measures to avert a possible human chain from blocking an island highway during the visit of Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip next month.

Mayor J. Wragg was livid because no step had been planned for the Royal couple at this resort town. "It was believed the mayor was thinking of having a solid line of citizens march across the highway to force the Royal motorcade to halt."

The Princess and her husband will pass through here on October 19 en route to Nanaimo, British Columbia, where they will spend the night. The mayor said he would not allow any such demonstration in the town.

White-uniformed attendants assist Mr Winston Churchill as he climbs the stairs to a party given in Venice by Countess Volpi.—AP Picture.

AFRICAN LEADERS GIVE VIEWS

Salisbury, Sept. 13. Representatives of about 75 per cent of Southern Rhodesia's African population met Mr Patrick Gordon-Walker, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, today—and only and favoured a federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

The gathering, in the Chikwaka native reserve near here, was attended by about 150 chiefs and councillors of Mashonaland and Manicaland.

Mr Gordon-Walker is testing public opinion on the proposed federation of the three territories, which was suggested by a London conference last March.

Most of the African leaders at the meeting strongly opposed federation. Others said that they did not understand the proposals while some declared that they had not been given enough time to consider them.

Some speakers said that Southern Rhodesia's Africans were not as free as those in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, who were governed by Whitehall.

One man said: "Federation is unacceptable unless there is a common native policy controlled by the King."

Mr Gordon-Walker told the meeting that federation would make possible the development of schools, universities, hospitals and other schemes for the welfare and progress of the people.

The policy of the British Government in the Northern Territories was not that the Africans should rule but that there should be a partnership between all races.

That was also Southern Rhodesia's policy, he added.—Reuter.

Cabinet-Forming In Finland

Helsinki, Sept. 13. President Juho Paasilin today asked Mr Uno Kihonen, leader of the Agrarian Party, to form a new coalition government.

Mr Kihonen, Prime Minister in the Coalition Government which resigned yesterday after the general elections earlier this year, accepted and began discussions with other parties.—Reuter.

BOB HOPE

SCIS:

IT HAPPENED ON 5TH AVENUE

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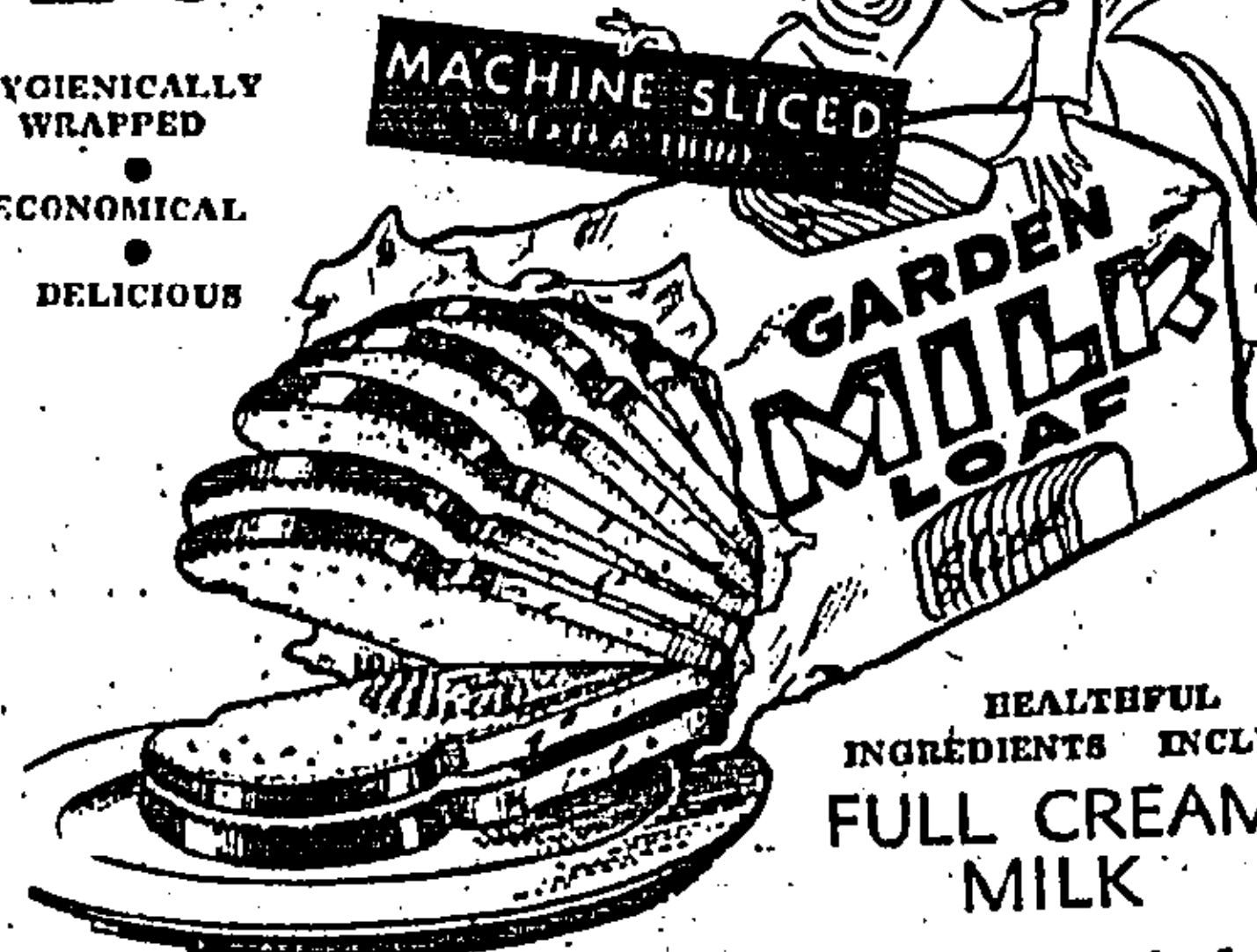
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"No such thing as the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company—I ignore it!"

Therefore, there's no head of the Anglo-Iranian oil plant—I ignore Mr. Drake!

Morrison! Foreign Secretary of a tenth-rate Power—I ignore him!

Hague Court, huh! Albania puts that in its proper place—I ignore that!

Truman? A Persian aristocrat can ignore an ex-haberdasher!

—By Allah! The refinery can't ignore ME!

London Express Service

COMMUNISTS CONCEAL THEIR REAL AIMS

By A Special Correspondent

COMMUNISM is a word which means different things to different people. To many idealists it signifies nothing more than a Utopian order of society wherein the material necessities of life are shared out equally among all citizens and all work is done for the benefit of the community. However, these vague though laudable ideals are the least part of the doctrines to which the member of the Communist Party subscribes.

Of much greater importance to the Communists than these remote ends are the methods to be used for their attainment. Those methods were first formulated in the nineteenth century by Karl Marx; they have been further developed by the Russian Lenin and still further modified by the present leader of the Soviet Union, Stalin. Hence the present-day Communist describes his political and sociological beliefs as Marxism-Leninism-Stalinism, or, for short, 'Marxism-Leninism'.

Marx's contribution to the solution of the social question was to submit it to the scrutiny of mid-nineteenth century natural science. As a thorough-going materialist, he could not admit that the desire for a justly organized society might spring from the moral sense of mankind—the real reason would have to be a materialistic one.

Marx's Theory

MARX, who accepted without question the Western European doctrine of historical progress, decided that that progress was the mechanical result of changes taking place in the economic organisation of society. As human societies came to produce their material requirements in different ways, so did their social organisation alter.

Thus, argued Marx, as a result of improvements in the means of production, the slave-owning society of antiquity gave way to the feudalism of medieval Europe, which in turn was transformed into the capitalist society of Marx's day. Further improvements in production methods would cause capitalist society to give way to Socialist society, in which the ideals of Communism would be realised.

A further, and most important peculiarity of Marx's theory of progress was the concept of class warfare. For he believed that the transition from a lower to a higher phase of society could be brought about only by revolutionary means. Each social epoch threw up one particular class, which owned the means of production and exploited the other classes in varying degrees.

As new methods of production were developed, a new class grew in strength until it became strong enough to seize power by revolutionary means. Thus did the middle class seize power from the outmoded class of feudal landowners, and thus would the middle class itself eventually be overthrown by a new class which it had called into existence. That class, which would bring about the Socialist Revolution, was the class of industrial workers—the Proletariat.

Thus Utopia

THE Proletariat Revolution, argued Marx, would put an end to all exploitation since it would bring about the 'social ownership of the means of production'—the 'dictatorship of the Proletariat'. No other class would be exploited and the classless society would be created, in which everybody would work according to his ability and would be rewarded according to his needs. Thus would Utopia be realised in the eyes of Marx's day.

Marx gave no indication of how Stateless society would be organised or of how it would arrange its equitable distribution of production. He did however elaborate one further rule for achieving it. After the proletariat had made its revolution, he explained, it would set up a dictatorship, whose task would be to suppress those members of the old ruling class who refused to acquiesce in their fate.

A Marxist Communist therefore, and all who call themselves Communists today are followers of Marx—must subscribe to four definite tenets: (a) that social progress is the result of economic change; (b) that social progress can be achieved only by means of class warfare and revolution; (c) that Communism can be built only by the Proletariat and its organisations; (d) that Communism can be achieved only via the establishment of a dictatorship of the proletariat and its organisations.

ALL who subscribed to the ideals of a classless and equitable society without also subscribing to these tenets are rejected by the Communists as stupid idealists who must be suppressed when it is expedient to do so.

In the course of its development Marxism split into two streams, owing to the contradictions inherent in its doctrines. There were those who put their faith in the inevitable growth of the working classes and waited for them to become strong enough to achieve power; these Marxists eventually merged with other Western Socialists who did not subscribe to Marx's methods of bringing about the Socialist State, and abandoned all belief in the proletarian revolution. Instead they placed their trust in the peaceful development of parliamentary democracy.

But there were also Marxists who sternly rejected this trend, and who developed the revolutionary doctrines of Marx, abandoning Marx's teaching that the proletariat must first grow in strength and consciousness before the revolution could be brought about. Chief among these revolutionary Marxists were the Russian Bolsheviks, under Lenin.

Lenin early came to the conclusion that the proletariat was incapable of making its own revolution without help from outside. He decided that it was necessary to organise a conspiratorial party which should direct the revolutionary struggle as a military operation.

In formulating these ideas, Lenin drew on the rich history of Russian conspiratorial terrorism—a movement which grew in strength and consciousness before the revolution could be brought about. Chief among these revolutionary Marxists were the Russian Bolsheviks, under Lenin.

Nationalism

NOW the Russian Marxists in the early years of the twentieth century found themselves in a difficult position. The Russian Empire was clearly far from being a capitalist State ruled by the bourgeoisie. It was still, according to Marxist tenets, in its feudal phase of development. Consequently, the orthodox Russian Marxists should have awaited the capitalist revolution and parliamentary democracy on Western European lines. Many Russian Marxists took this view.

proletariat and peasantry. That regime would be dominated by the proletariat which would, at a later stage, set up a dictatorship of the proletariat proper.

This theory, and the organisation of a militant party which was to be the sole leader of the proletariat and to seize power in its name, were Lenin's two first contributions to the development of Marxism.

In applying the Marxist theory to the peculiar conditions of the Russian Empire, Lenin also gave thought to the problems of nationalism—a movement which was beginning to develop among the many subject nations of that country. For the early Marxists this problem did not arise, as they regarded the movement for national self-determination as a phenomenon of the capitalist phase of history. With the advent of the Socialist Revolution the era of nationalism would be passed, and all national States would merge into one international proletarian society.

As we have seen, Lenin had come to the conclusion that in Russia the party of the proletariat—i.e. his own party—would have to take the lead in a middle-class revolution, which it would then guide towards the achievement of socialism.

Seized Power

WHITE doing this, however, it would have to submit those peoples to a new form of control, leading them from the stage of nationalism to the stage of international Socialism. In other words, while Lenin proposed to encourage the subject-nations of the Russian Empire to revolt against Tsarist domination, he intended to impose upon them the domination of his own centralised Party instead.

In February 1917, Marxism was overthrown by the Russian Revolution—a revolution in which Lenin and his party played a leading role. A Provisional Government of Liberals was formed, and, at the same time, an organisation of Soldiers', Workers' and Peasants' Councils grew up—the Soviets—which were organs of popular representation of a novel type.

In April 1917, Lenin returned to Russia from his exile in Switzerland. The First World War, which was still in progress, and the Russian Revolution had led him to modify his political ideas. He now believed that the small 'Russian working class' could seize power and set up a fully fledged dictatorship of the proletariat. He believed this action would stimulate the working classes of Western Europe to seize power and to come to the help of the proletarian dictatorship in Russia, which would then be able to build Socialism without going through the phase of Capitalist development.

In October 1917, Lenin and his party succeeded in seizing power in Russia, making use of the war-weariness of the Russian Army. The growing peasant revolt and the incompetence of the Provisional Government. Until his death in 1924, Lenin continued to hope for the advent of the Proletarian Revolution in Western Europe, particularly in Germany, which would make it possible for the Russian Communist Party to build Socialism.

Stalin Emerges

MEANWHILE, the Russian Communist dictatorship in the face of growing peasant and industrial discontent, and on organising the reconquest of those Central Asiatic nations which had won their independence in Revolution and Civil War.

would have to rely on its own efforts to build a Socialist order. In these circumstances, Stalin climbed to power and took control of the new Totalitarian Communism which was developing in Russia.

Stalin had early decided that Socialism would first have to be constructed in the Soviet Union alone, after which that country, vastly strengthened, could organise the seizure of power by Communist Parties throughout the world. In 1930, Stalin announced that the 'Totalitarian State' which he had built up was in fact a Socialist State.

He explained that Marx's ideal of a Stateless society would have to be postponed until the Revolution had triumphed in the leading countries of the world. Until that time the 'Socialist' Soviet Union would retain—and indeed strengthen—its organs of suppression and its armed forces.

Submission

ADDRESSING the Eighteenth Party Congress in 1939, Stalin explained further that the Soviet Union would proceed to 'polish' a fully Communist Society in which each citizen would be rewarded, not according to the amount and nature of the work he did, as at present, but according to his needs.

Thus would Marx's goal be reached—but with one important difference. The organs of State compulsion and the army would remain in being, until the Proletarian Revolution had been successfully accomplished in the leading countries of the world.

Since the end of the Second World War, when the Soviet Union had to concentrate on fighting for its survival, these principles of Stalinist Communism have been constantly reiterated. The leadership of the Soviet State in the world revolution has also been frequently proclaimed.

This latter concept has been shown in action in the so-called People's Democracies of Eastern Europe, which are held up as examples of how other peoples will have to build Socialism with Soviet help. Like the 'People's Democracies', any State which carries out a proletarian revolution will have to submit to the domination of Moscow and the Russian Communist Party, and it is the duty of Communists everywhere to work for the subjection of their country to Russian domination.

Firm Control

IN addition, therefore, to the beliefs required of Communists which have been set out above, the present-day Communist must subscribe to the following additional tenets: 1. that the dictatorship of the proletariat must be in fact a dictatorship of the Communist Party; 2. that the 'Socialist' measures carried out in the Soviet Union must be carried out everywhere—i.e. agricultural collectivisation, periodic purges, rapid industrialisation where necessary; 3. that the Revolutionary State must be totally subservient to Moscow; 4. that the Revolutionary State must align itself with the Soviet Union in the struggle against the 'bourgeois democracies'.

To assure Moscow's firm control over all Communist Parties, the Communist 'Information Bureau'—the 'Cominform'—was set up in the autumn of 1947. This body interprets Moscow's instructions for Communist Parties throughout the world.

The Communists are well aware that their tactics must be varied in different parts of the world. During the last few years they have paid particular attention to the countries of Asia, whose progress to national self-determination they are eager to capture for their own ends.

Moscow has pronounced that the tactics used by the Communist Party of China are to be taken as a model for Asiatic countries. These tactics are based on Lenin's early programme of achieving a 'People's Democratic Dictatorship' as a preliminary stage to an outright 'Proletarian Dictatorship'.

The Communist Party is instructed to organise a 'National Front' of all parties who can be induced to take up arms against the government of their own country which is to be represented as a puppet of the 'Imperialist Powers'. The National Front is under the firm, though, watchful, leadership of the Communist Party.

After power has been achieved in this way, the National Front prepares the country, economically and politically, for the day when the Communist Party will be able to take sole charge and to begin 'the construction of Socialism, along Soviet lines'. Throughout this long-term process—which is essential, one of careful deception—the Communist Party concerned is under the firm control of Moscow.

Soviet Empire

EVEN before he final stage of setting up the Proletarian Dictatorship has been reached, the country which is governed by a National Front is required to align itself with the Soviet Union in the latter's struggle against the democratic countries and to submit to 'increasing control from Russia'.

The Communist Parties operating both in Asia and in Europe are careful to conceal their real aims. Instead, they proclaim that they are struggling for national independence against imperialism, and for peace. But in reality they are working for what they regard as 'Socialism'—that is, the destruction of all freedom, religion and national independence and the establishment of a world-wide Soviet Empire, ruled with an iron hand from Moscow.

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From NEWELL ROGERS

NEW YORK.

PENNIES—15 pennies made of copper—threaten to bring the whole rearmament programme to a halt.

They represent the difference between what thousands of copper miners and smelters want an hour in higher wages and what their employers are willing to pay.

A few weeks ago the first men walked out of the biggest hole dug in the ground by man—the mile-wide open pit copper mine at Bingham, Utah. Quickly the strike spread through the industry.

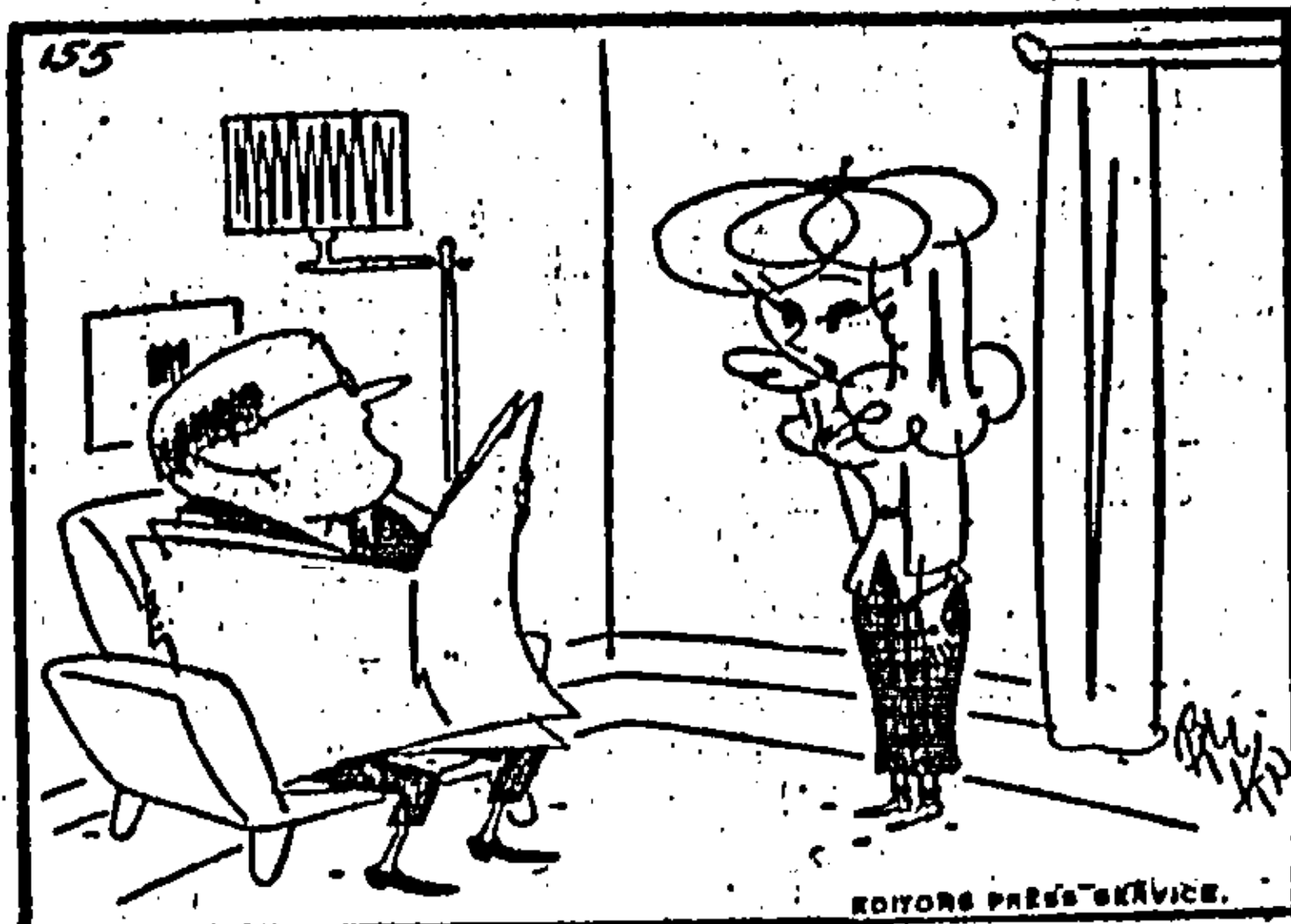
Copper is one of the three metals—the others are steel and aluminium—on which the whole rearmament programme rests. It fixes the upper limit of what America can produce. So President Truman has stepped in. His attorneys, general, Howard McGrath, has filed a suit for a court injunction at Denver, Colorado.

The injunction would end the strike for 90 days. It orders the companies to take the men back and the men to go back. During the 90 days, they, with the Government as umpire, will work out a settlement about the 15 pennies.

BRITISH "THANK YOU'S" are more sincere than American "Thank you's," says Edie Van Dore of the Hartford (Connecticut) Times after her first visit to England. And she tells her readers that the chief difference between Britons and Americans is that Britons are more honest.

BOSTON is the Massachusetts city which staged the famous Tea Party (1773), dumped British tea into the harbour and drove the King's soldiers out during the American colonies' War of Independence. Now Boston is going to have a "British fortnight" at a leading store. It will feature a big display of British merchandise, crafts, motor-cars—and tea.

FIFTH AVENUE in New York has seen its first atomic-age department store open. Radio, Inc., sells "atom" supplies to uranium prospectors, doctors, laboratory technicians, engineers and civil defence workers. Geiger counters, which detect A-bombs, now come in special models. Samples: Supersniffer for uranium prospectors; the Cuttiple for laboratory technicians (especially girls).



"A young man called while you were out. Your mother and he went roller skating."

• BY THE WAY • by Beachcomber

AS an exhibition of sheer grit and absolute gravel it would be hard to beat the recent adventure of the Women's League of Health and Beauty.

Ten of the League's members, barefooted, gave a display. The gravel on which they performed bruised their feet, and they had to limp away. Is there no other way of attaining health and beauty?

A secret leaks out
THE East German Communist Party has a very efficient spy-service. An important secret has leaked out: "Betty Grable's legs are being used by warmongers to distract the masses and confuse the working class." That is why, in all munition factories Grable films are shown continuously, day and night. The workers, lulled into a false sense of security, forget that the weapons they are making are for the conquest of the world, and cheerfully work a seventy-two hour week.

The dropping of Grable films over Russia, by planes, will probably lead to a "purge" of film audiences.

The politician
He talked about his "principles." Then checked himself, and grinned.
"It's not the weathercock that

turns."
He said, "It is the wind."
All papers kindly note:
It doesn't matter what I say;
What counts is how I vote."

How it works
"TRADE," said a thinker contentedly the other day, "is the life-blood of the modern world." One result of this is very obvious at the moment. In order to prevent Hongkong having no trade and passing under the control of the Communists, you have to sell to the Communists goods which are essential to them for making war on you. A very pretty example of the lunacy of the world today.

Nothing to do with me
I READ that one of the exhibits at the British Industries Fair was a "talking egg." Does it say, "Come in!" when you tap it? It would be disconcerting to hear what was said as a new-laid egg speaking Chinese in the quavering voice of a very old egg.

In passing
THE choice of a place with the name of Boreham for another motor-racing track is great fun. What is surprising is that nobody has yet said that to watch motor-cars going round and round a round and round builds character.

YOUR BIRTHDAY...By STELLA

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14

BORN today, you are a very sharp analyst and a good tactician. You have the ability to cut to the chase and away with non-essentials in any job you undertake. You would be a very successful manager, director of an art gallery or, in any one of a dozen managerial jobs open to you in the fields related to the arts, you could be eminently successful. You would be pleasantly surprised and perhaps covering an unknown or helping an artist on the road to fame or fortune.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15

VIRGO (Aug. 24-Sept. 23)—Romance can be overbearing. Just don't get yourself too emotional. Get involved. Use a little common sense.
LIBRA (Sept. 24-Oct. 23)—All aspects are in your favour today, so plan to make good use of them. Plan pleasures for this evening.
SCORPIO (Oct. 24-Nov. 22)—A short trip for business or pleasure—or perhaps combining them—can be a profitable and fun experience.
SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23-Dec. 22)—Intuition may come to the rescue

today. A sudden flash may serve to solve a perplexing problem.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 23-Jan. 20)—If that feeling of wanderlust gets too hard to bear—plan a short trip over the weekend.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21-Feb. 19)—If you are filling out an application for a job, be sure that every detail is perfect. Be very accurate.

PISCES (Feb. 20-Mar. 20)—You are likely to feel contrary today. You'll say "no" to almost anything. Try to be a little more cooperative.

ARIES (Mar. 21-Apr. 20)—Develop your intuitive powers by using them. If you ignore them too long, they are inclined to disappear.

TAURUS (Apr. 21-May 21)—Be sure that your efforts are turned in the right direction and you can accomplish your goal.

GEMINI (May 22-June 21)—You will probably get a substantial raise.

CANCER (June 22-July 22)—Do not let a summer romance lead to a mistake for something more serious by you. Then it could hurt.

LEO (July 23-Aug. 22)—Do devote your time and energy to helping others, yourself, will benefit in the long run.

POCKET CARTOON

It's all very well for Arthur to talk about staying in bed.

Arthur: "I'm all right, but I don't want to get up."

Arthur: "I'm all right, but I don't want to get up."

Arthur: "I'm all right, but I don't want to get up."

Arthur: "I'm all right, but I don't want to get up."

Arthur: "I'm all right, but I don't want to get up."

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Arthur: "I'm all right, but I don't want to get up."

STANDARD BRIDGE

By M. Harrison-Gray

Dealer: North. Game all.

N. 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 A K 7 5 3

W. J 8 6 5 4 3 2 A K 7 5 3

E. 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 A K 7 5 3

S. 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 A K 7 5 3

This hand from match play was badly muddled in Room 15 where South opened One Spade after two passes and North bid Two Diamonds. South could see no future in the hand and passed, so North, who might have foreseen this danger, had no further chance of supporting Spades.

In Room 2 North showed his values with a direct jump to Three Spades and South bid Four. West led ♠A followed by ♠2 and the Club return was won by South. He could afford to lose one trick in trumps, so he made the routine play of ♠A. When East's ♠K fell, a low Spade was led towards dummy's ♠10 and West could only win one trick. If South plays ♠Q after cashing ♠A, West wins the third round of trumps and defeating a heart contract by one trick.

London Express Service.

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WOMANSENSE

Spring's Very First



This is one of the attractive models seen at the recent showing of the Helena Giffert's Spring Collection in London. It is "Blue And Shine", a grey flannel classic, suit with white Turkish chenille blouse, hat and gloves.

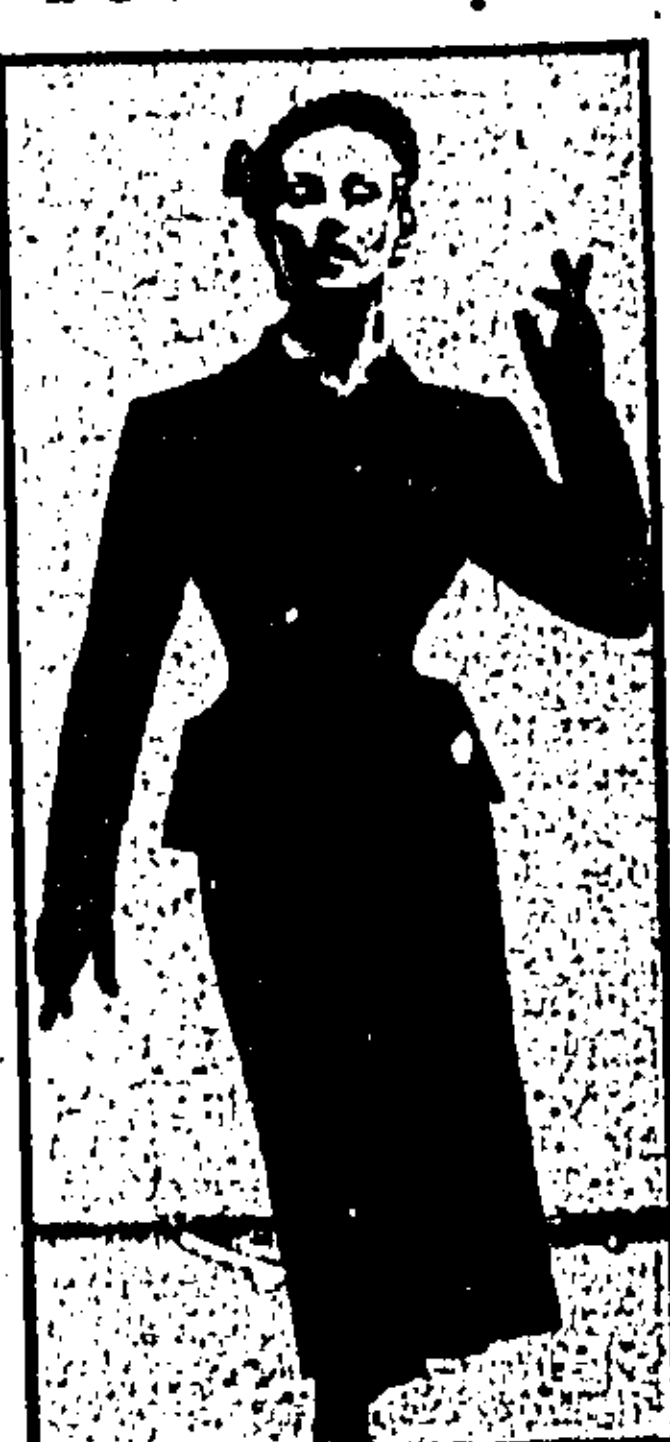
Fashioned For The Informal Or Traditional Bride And Bridesmaid

Atlanta. For traditional weddings the perennial favourite in white marquisette with a white organdie shoulder ruffle and full organdie skirt was shown with a pearl bonnet and finger-tip veil. For the very young bride, the fashion director selected starched white chiffon with long, full sleeves and tucking detailing on bodice and skirt.

The striking, formal wedding gown in ivory satin emphasised the feeling for motion. Full-length skirt godets of white Alençon lace are accented to ripple with each step. The lace is repeated in the deep yoke and the dress is topped by the traditional crown of seed pearls and beads with hem-length veil.

For the increasing number of second and informal ceremonies, featured designs included: An embroidered organdie, ballet-length dress over a pale blue taffeta slip; a pale blue lace, ballerina-length dress with strapless top covered by a waist-length jacket and detailed with asymmetric flounce from the hips; a floor-length, white tulle dancing dress covered by a mandarin neckline, princess-line redingote of white taffeta, and a two-toned, blue marquisette cluster over a strapless, lighter blue, chiffon short dress.

Town Suit

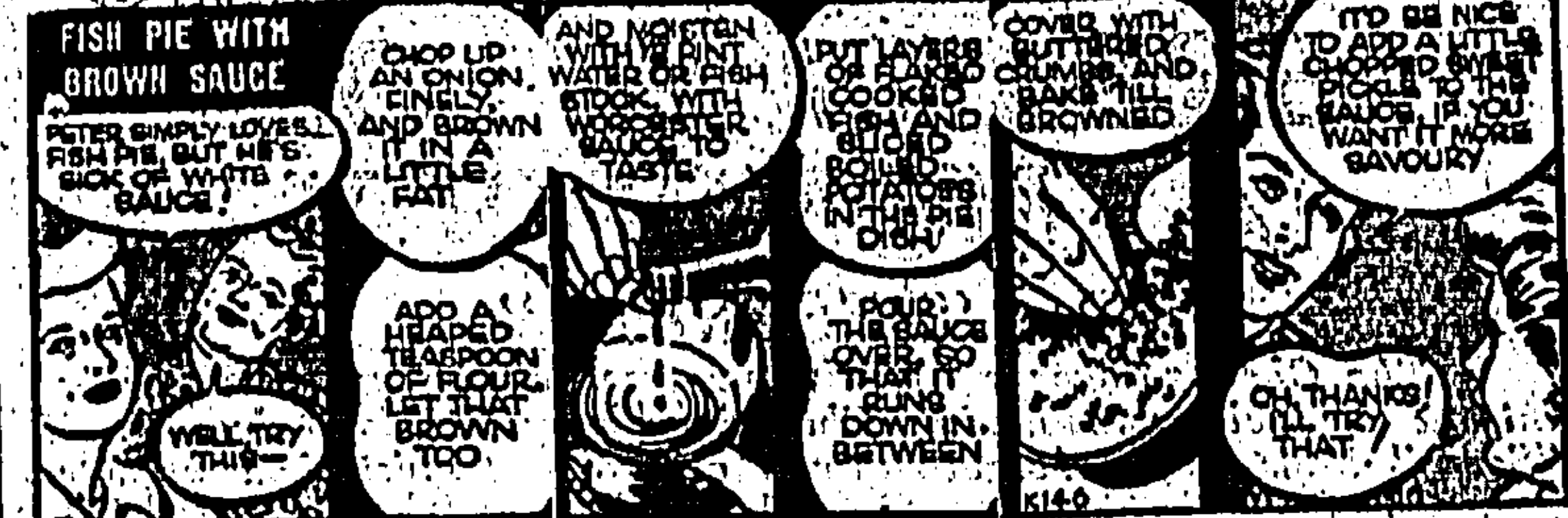


An example of current autumn trends in London is this town suit in green worsted suit. The double-breasted jacket, and diagonally set pockets give a slim line.

Beauty Notes

BEAUTY HINT When shopping for powder, no matter what your type may be—blonde, brunette or redhead—endeavour to find a shade that is slightly darker than the tone of your complexion. It will impart richness of colour. And don't forget it in with the pad when you apply it.

REMEDY FOR FACE LINES: try the "Huff and Puff" exercise. Fill the mouth with air and puff hard against the inside of your cheek and upper lip, keeping the lips slightly opened to let the air out in short puffs as if you were blowing a horn.



BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

Mr. Punch, Deep-Sea Diver

—He Met a Friendly Octopus and Had a Fine Time—

By MAX TRELL

"DID I ever tell you children about the time when I was a deep-sea diver?" Mr. Punch said to Knarf and Hanid the shadows with the turned-about names. "It was a wonderful adventure and I met all sorts of interesting folk. I also found some sunken treasure and quite a number of pearls and other valuable things."

"As a matter of fact," Mr. Punch added, "I like it so much at the bottom of the ocean, that for a time I was thinking of moving my house underwater and living there permanently. But I changed my mind at the last minute."

Knarf and Hanid, having heard this much, were now eager to hear more about Mr. Punch's adventure as a deep-sea diver.

An Old Trunk

"Well," he said after he had lit his pipe and made himself comfortable in his big chair by the window, "I was looking in an old trunk in the attic one day when I happened to find a diving-helmet. It was a very fine diving-helmet and had belonged to my grandfather, who used to be a sea-captain, and often went diving when he had nothing else to do. All you had to do was to put the helmet on your head and dive into the ocean. It had big glass windows in front to look through. With the helmet on your head didn't even get wet."

"Couldn't you drown?" asked Knarf.

"Certainly not," said Mr. Punch. "So," he continued, "a few days later I happened to be on a boat in the middle of the ocean and—"

be on a boat in the middle of the ocean and—"

"But Mr. Punch," cried Hanid in astonishment, "how did you happen to get to the middle of the ocean so soon?"

Middle of Ocean

Mr. Punch was in so much of a hurry to continue telling his story to stop to explain this. "Yes, there I was in a boat—or I should say, ship—in the middle of the ocean. I remembered at once about the diving-helmet. I put it on and dropped into the water. Down, I went, down, down, until there I was, at the very bottom, sitting on a mossy rock."

"You have no idea," Mr. Punch said, "how pleasant it is at the bottom of the ocean. There is no dirt, no dust, no wind and no sound. It is quieter than the middle of the night."

"I hadn't been sitting on that rock very long before I felt someone tickling me. Naturally, I began to laugh. But it wasn't just one hand that was tickling me—no, there were half a dozen hands. Suddenly I saw that I was being tickled by an octopus."

"Oh! Weren't you frightened?" Hanid exclaimed.

"Not in the least," said Mr. Punch. "The octopus meant no harm at all. And just to show him that I felt friendly, too, I offered to shake hands with all his hands. It was very pleasant when I did that."

Helpful Octopus

"The octopus proved to be very helpful. It let me sit on its back and it took me sailing through the water. We met



Mr. Punch, in his diving helmet, at the bottom of the ocean.

sharks and porpoises and jellyfish and herring and sardines and codfish and flying fish and crabs and lobsters. At last we came to a sunken ship that had once belonged to some pirates. The octopus showed me a great iron chest (which is like a sort of trunk) and, on opening it, I found money and jewels. I helped myself to as much as I could carry. Then we went to visit the oysters in their beds. They were very friendly, too, and opened their shells. I found five or six good-sized pearls inside the oyster-shells. The oysters were glad when I took them as they didn't care much for pearls themselves.

"Finally we went to visit the mermaids and mermen, who lived in pebbly houses in the bluest part of the ocean. They invited me to live with them and, as I said before, I was greatly tempted to do so. But at the last minute I changed my mind. "Why?" asked Knarf and Hanid. But Mr. Punch just said that he changed his mind and wouldn't say any more.

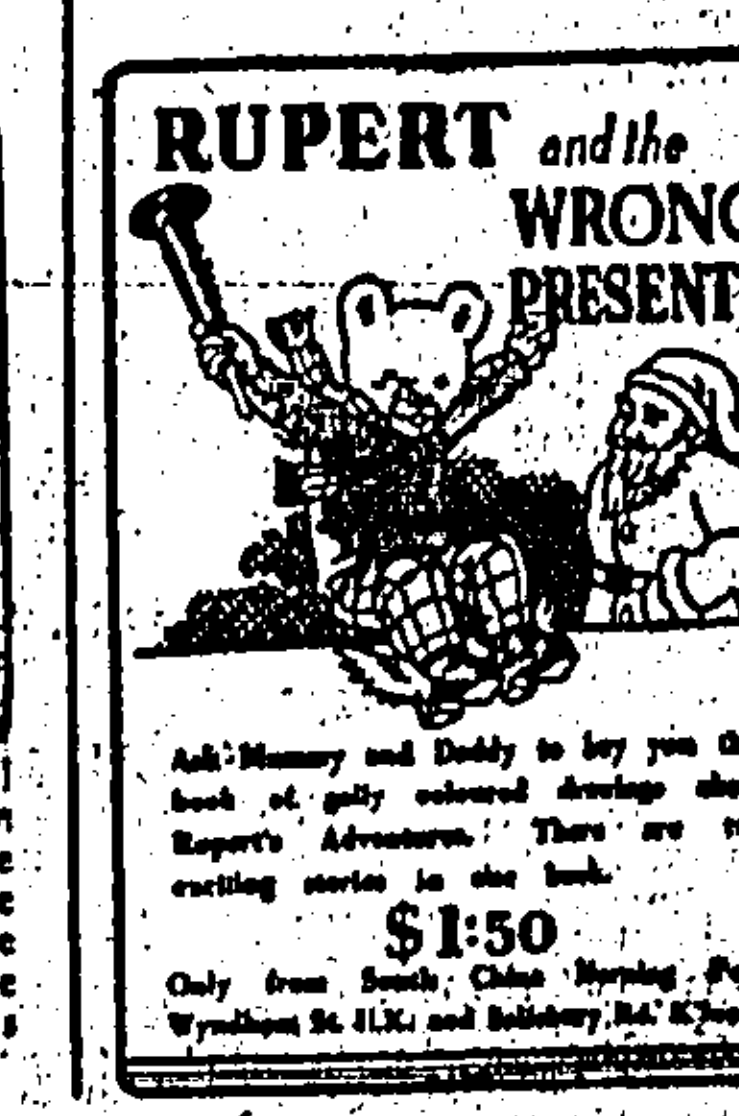
Rupert and the Sorcerer—13



It is some minutes before Rupert can get his breath back after the extraordinary things that have happened. "Oh, what have I done?" he gasps. He clutches at the handle to prevent himself from being blown off the saucer, but the harder he



clutches the handle it goes into his back and the Conjurer's house is far below. "There must be some way of getting it home," he breathes, leaning forward and pushing the handle and as once the saucer streaks away over mountains and forests and through clouds.



All-Mystery and Doubt to try you the Rupert's Adventure. There are two exciting stories in the book.

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Colony Swimming Championships

"SONNY" MONTEIRO BREAKS IN ON A MONOPOLY

By "RECORDER"

The Cheong-Eager monopoly on record-breaking was broken into at the Colony Swimming Championships yesterday by F. X. "Sonny" Monteiro, a forgotten man and almost a historical character. "Sonny" set the Colony record for 100 Yards Free Style at 55.8 seconds two years ago. Last year Cheong Kin-man won the 100 Yards, also in 55.8 seconds to equal the record, and "Sonny" was second.

The VRC swimmer had given up training. He found that a working day and swimming so many lengths after it did not agree. His views on the matter remain unchanged.

Yesterday, Cheong Kin-man won the first heat of the 100 in 56 seconds. It was the first time out of the pool with another broken record.

Then in heat two Monteiro and the top-wenters took up to 55 seconds and on to 50 but the race was over. He had broken a record in the new age of record-breaking monopolies. It was an improvement of only one-fifth of a second, but the record is now again solely Monteiro's.

"Sonny" has been in better form in this year's heats than he was last year and the interesting point arises that training has done more harm than good to many a great swimmer, among them Alex Jany and John Marshall.

OVER-EMPHASIS

The best coaches are inclined to over-emphasise training for swimmers. In athletics the emphasis today is to work a man up to peak form and in the normal California season, which lasts to the middle of June, training is broken off for some athletes as early as the latter part of April or the beginning of May. They continue competing but there are no mid-week workouts.

The return of Monteiro as a second swimmer in international class may have a more important influence on improved standards here than Cheong Kin-man's one-man show. One-man shows tend to dampen interest in a sport.

The situation here at the moment in swimming is particularly healthy. This was emphasised in the 100 Yards heats when the third was won by Wong Kwai-chee in the respectable time of 56.4 seconds. In all seven of the entries in this event broke 60 seconds.

Chan Chiu-cheong (58.8) and Lau Kam-por (59.0), both of the Chinese YMCA, did not qualify for the final.

ANOTHER FROM CYNTHIA

Cynthia Eager returned to record-breaking by again eclipsing the old Mrs. Mend mark in the 100 Yards Free Style, this time officially, with a 57-4/5 seconds performance. She had originally intended to go all out for the record, then changed her mind and apparently changed her mind twice in the pool.

It didn't look like it was going to be a record and "Lucky" Rose, who was timing the race unofficially, kept up a chant of "Yes, it is—No, it isn't" while it lasted. It finally was.

It was rather surprising because, first, Cynthia was guilty of one of the worst turns the pool has ever seen and then, with about 20 yards left to go, she seemed to ease up and only changed her mind with five yards to the end of the pool.

How far down Cynthia will bring down her records this season is an interesting question. She is reported to have been unofficially in the 100 Yards in 2 minutes 30 seconds in a practice spin. That would have won her the British Championship last year and her present record of 2:47.6 would have easily placed her in the Home final.

Her best time to date for the 100 is well behind Home standards, not even good enough for a third place in the Junior final. It will not be particularly surprising if she comes down to under 65 seconds before the season is over. She looks capable of it.

SURPRISING VANESSA

"Lucky" Rose, who is responsible for the European YMCA

team, discovered to her delight yesterday that she had underestimated the capabilities of her star entry, Vanessa Giles. Vanessa won the second heat of the 100 in 72 1/6 seconds, a performance that hasn't been beaten by half-a-dozen girls in local history.

Though figures are not available, within memory the only swimmers capable of that time have been Cynthia Eager, Shuana Anderson, Marnie Leung and Vivienne Churn.

Though Cynthia Eager is almost certain to maintain her monopoly on all the free-style titles, the European YMCA in their first appearance in the Colony Championships as a full team are likely to take two titles.

They may win the diving and with the quartet of Helen Bendall, Heather Giles, Molly Williams and Vanessa Giles they may take the relay.

The first series of finals will be swum off on Saturday, September 22.

THE FINALISTS

Finalists and their times in yesterday's events were as follows:

Men's 100 yards free-style—F. Monteiro (VRC) 55 3/5 sec; Cheong Kin-man (Fortuna) 56 sec; Wong Kwai-chee (Chinese Y) 57 4/5 sec; Lau Kam-por (Chinese Y) 59 sec; Wong Kwai-chee (Chinese Y) 59 2/5 sec.

Men's 100 yards breast-stroke—Chan Chiu-cheong (Chinese Y) 2 mins 41 1/2 sec; Kwok Wing-kok (Chinese Y) 2 mins 41 1/2 sec; Lau Kam-por (Chinese Y) 2 mins 41 1/2 sec; Wong Kwai-chee (Chinese Y) 2 mins 41 1/2 sec.

Women's 100 yards back-stroke—Fung Ying-chee (Chinese Y) 1 min 27 1/2 sec; Joan Eager (VRC) 1 min 27 1/2 sec; Kwok Wing-kok (Chinese Y) 1 min 27 1/2 sec; Lau Kam-por (Chinese Y) 1 min 27 1/2 sec.

Women's 100 yards front-crawl—Fung Ying-chee (Chinese Y) 1 min 27 1/2 sec; Joan Eager (VRC) 1 min 27 1/2 sec; Kwok Wing-kok (Chinese Y) 1 min 27 1/2 sec; Lau Kam-por (Chinese Y) 1 min 27 1/2 sec.

Women's 100 yards mixed—Fung Ying-chee (Chinese Y) 1 min 27 1/2 sec; Joan Eager (VRC) 1 min 27 1/2 sec; Kwok Wing-kok (Chinese Y) 1 min 27 1/2 sec; Lau Kam-por (Chinese Y) 1 min 27 1/2 sec.

Women's 100 yards relay—Fung Ying-chee (Chinese Y) 1 min 27 1/2 sec; Joan Eager (VRC) 1 min 27 1/2 sec; Kwok Wing-kok (Chinese Y) 1 min 27 1/2 sec; Lau Kam-por (Chinese Y) 1 min 27 1/2 sec.

Women's 100 yards relay—Fung Ying-chee (Chinese Y) 1 min 27 1/2 sec; Joan Eager (VRC) 1 min 27 1/2 sec; Kwok Wing-kok (Chinese Y) 1 min 27 1/2 sec; Lau Kam-por (Chinese Y) 1 min 27 1/2 sec.

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NEWCASTLE UNITED v. SPURS



Simpson, the Newcastle keeper who deputised for the injured Fairbrother, making one of his many brilliant saves of the game, on this occasion clearing the Spur's centre-forward, McClellan (seen arms outstretched), with Newcastle's defenders in attendance. Newcastle won 7-2.

Hardcourt Tennis Championships:

Norman And Rita Lo Score First Upset Of The Tournament

Blazing through with a whirlwind attack from start to match point, youthful Norman Lo and cousin Rita Lo eliminated the third-seeded pair of Tsui Yun-pui and Mrs Helen Lo in two straight sets, 6-3 and 6-4, yesterday to produce the first major upset of the current Colony Open Hardcourt championships.

The Los will meet the holders, K. H. Ip and Mrs Ip in the semi-final of the Mixed Doubles event on Monday. The Ips gained an easy 6-0, 6-1 win over George Lin, Jr. and Mrs Martha Young yesterday.

Jordan Lum and Mrs Joan Wong-Sze and Edwin Tsui and Mrs Mary Chow survived a gruelling quarter-final round in yesterday's Mixed Doubles matches before qualifying to meet each other in the semi-final on Monday.

Except for a short period in the second set, the Los were not seriously extended in their upset victory over Tsui and Mrs Lo. Maintaining a fast pace with all-out volleys overheads and drives, the Los, after breaking through Tsui's opening service, led all the way in the first set from 2-0, 2-2, 4-2, and 4-3 to 6-3.

Though the dominating figure in the winning combination was Norman Lo, whose forecourt play turned in repeated winners, a tremendously improved Rita gave all the necessary support.

Matching her cousin in forceful volleys and overheads at the net, her steady services and ground strokes at the base gave the combination a decided advantage against a shaky and erratic Mrs Helen Lo.

The Tsui-Lo pair made a game comeback in the second set to take a lead of 2-1. Mrs Lo, however, lost the fourth game on her service and Norman held his own to forge ahead to 3-2.

Tsui again drew level to 3-3 on his service. The score was again deadlocked at 4-4 as both lady contestants won their service games.

Norman broke loose with his devastating services to take the ninth game without conceding a point. A tired Tsui dropped his service in the 10th game to lose by 6-0 and set by 6-4.

MATCH OF THE DAY
In the best match of the day, that went to a hectic three-set tussle, a slender fourth-seeded pair of Gordon Lum and Mrs Joan Wong-Sze came back strongly from behind after losing the first set by 6-2 to win the next two sets by 6-3 and 6-4.

The Coopers, after winning the last set into a 6-2 and 4-1 lead in the opening set, were unlucky to lose the crucial service game when he and his partner were leading by 5-4.

The winners, however, were superior as a combination, with Mrs. Chow a shot-anchored at the base, pumping on the kill while her steady forehead and drives whenever the opportunity presented, and Edwin Tsui un-

relentless with his all-out volleys and overheads at the net.

Tsui started rather erratically, losing his opening service, and enabling Dao to draw ahead to 3-0 lead. Mrs Tsui lost her service with a love game, and servers' games in the next three games brought the score up to 4-3.

Mrs Tsui rose to the occasion by taking the 8th game on her service, and although Tsui held his service on the 9th, it was expected that Dao would clinch the first set issue by 6-4 on his service.

Stray first services and a determined resistance by Tsui and Mrs Chow, however, enabled them to break through his service and draw level to 6-5.

Mrs Chow took her side to a 6-5 lead, but Mr Tsui again came back fighting. From 0-4, he served to deuce and game to make it 6-6. Tsui survived a deuce game, and Dao apparently tired out, gave away his service game rather easily by 50-15 for the first set.

Keeping up their relentless attack in the second set, the winners jumped to a commanding 4-1 lead, and although the losers made a final unavailing bid at 4-2 in the third game, which went to six deuces, romped home by 6-3 for set and match.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS
The following were the results of yesterday's games:

Club Tennis
Edwin Tsui and Mrs M. Chow beat K. C. Dao and Mrs A. Chow 6-0, 6-3.

Mr and Mrs K. H. Ip beat G. Lin Jr. and Mrs M. Young 6-0, 6-1.

Mr and Mrs W. J. D. Cooper lost to Gordon Lum and Mrs J. W. Hse 6-2, 6-4.

Norman Lo and Rita Lo beat Y. P. Tsui and Mrs H. Lo 6-3, 6-4.

Club Men's Singles
Surg. Cdr E. Mochler beat U. S. Smith 6-4, 7-5; S. Saul beat R. Torp 6-2, 6-4.

Club Men's Doubles
J. B. Kille and A. J. Curran beat J. T. Tait and A. Somers 6-3, 6-1.

The following are the results of tennis matches played at the Colony Open Hardcourt Championships yesterday:

Wong Shiu-wing and Lu Tach-chau beat T. H. Wang and C. C. Yow 6-4, 6-2.

Cheung Chiu and Cheung Chow lost to C. C. Kowal and J. C. Fenton 6-4, 6-2.

Chan Yui and Gordon Lum beat S. C. Cheung and Chung Wing-wai 6-2, 6-4.

T. C. Cooper and Y. C. Chung beat S. C. Wang and K. M. Au 6-1, 6-3.

THE WORLD OF RACING

FOR AUSTRALIA HORSE-RACING IS A "NATURAL"

By NIGEL GEE

The Australians are a vigorous people; they cherish enterprise and they thrive on excitement. To them horse-racing is what the Americans describe as a "natural." Today largely through popular enthusiasm it has become a major national sport.

Such indeed is their enthusiasm that an Australian told me bluntly: "We consider racing in Australia three lengths in front of England." You could not have it more plainly. In the light of that challenge I shall try to place Australian racing in the pattern of the world of racing.

The country geographically is vast, and racing consequently is decentralised into the more manageable unit of the state.

The principal racing-centres are Melbourne (Victoria), home of the Flemington, Caulfield and Moonee Valley courses; Sydney (New South Wales) where racing is held principally at Randwick; Adelaide (South Australia) and Brisbane (Queensland).

The meetings are organised by the several racing clubs, notably the Victoria Racing and Amateur Turf Clubs, the Australian Jockey Club (Sydney), the South Australian Jockey Club and Queensland Turf Club.

Australian racing, being later into the field than England, has more up-to-date amenities for both horses and spectators at its leading courses, some of which are the finest in the world.

The Australian racing season follows the natural seasons which are the opposite of Europe's. The Spring meetings are held from September to November, while the autumn campaign lasts from February to April. The season opens on August 1st, the official "birthday" of all Australian horses.

CLASSICS AND CUPS

The now familiar system of five three-year-old classics, as practised in England, is followed in Australia States, but the Cup races are of original design. These are handicaps in which three-year-olds meet their elders and are run over varying distances in each state.

The principal Cup races carry a stake of £10,000, more than £12,000 in the spring Melbourne stages, the big betting double, the Caulfield and Melbourne Cups, decided within about a fortnight of each other. The former is over 12 furlongs and the latter two miles. As many as 800 horses may be entered in each event, and this double is the biggest feature of the year.

Although in England and France it is exceptional for a classic winner to perform in handicap class, in Australia it is the rule. Indeed the VRC Derby winner at Flemington will often turn out again a few days later in the Melbourne Cup.

After the St Leger has been decided, at Easter, Randwick puts on the £12,000 Sydney Cup over two miles. By July flat racing has practically closed down, except in Brisbane which stages the Doomben Ten Thousand sprint, a race of the value of its name.

FINE JOCKEYS

Nowhere in the survey of the nations has jockeyship deserved greater prominence than in this review of Australia. For the Australian jockey is the finest product of the country's racing system, the only one which has frequently challenged the world and proved itself.

From soon after the turn of the century English racing has been favoured by a succession of great Australian riders.

Frank Wootton came to England with his father Richard and brother Stanley. For four successive years he was champion jockey, the place of honour no Australian has held since, due chiefly to the intervention of Steve Donoghue and Gordon Richards.

These are the Australian champions. Whether their reputations would have been as high in the face of the best European competition is another matter. The evidence on either side is purely circumstantial.

TODAY'S TENNIS
At LRC 5.15 p.m.
Club Tennis
F. S. Stuckey v S. Houslin (Club H'cap Men's Singles); J. Ewing v A. S. Cletcher (H'cap Men's Singles); T. J. Gould v Mrs J. Anderson v Dr & Mrs G. S. Watson (Club Mixed); Lt. Cdr R. C. & Mr Slagter v P. V. Shave & Mrs Scholtes v Mrs & Mrs K. M. Getz (Club Mixed); W. Cletcher v I. G. Hagley (H'cap Singles); H. W. E. Heath v A. P. Jensen (H'cap Singles); Mr & Mrs W. J. D. Cooper v E. Zulauf & Mrs Calderara (Club Mixed).

At CRO 5.15 p.m.
Colony Men's Doubles
Choy Ping-woon & So Kwok-hing v N. Lo & D. Lo
K. C. Dao & W. T. Lee v F. H. Lin & George Lin Jr.
H. S. Mun & Yehub Khan v K. C. Ng & Y. Y. Lam
S. W. Tsui & T. W. Choy v T. Lo & S. Lo
P. P. Chap & D. C. Luk v Cheung Chow & Ma Shu-leung

The biggest surprise of the day was the defeat of Jaroslav Drobný (Egypt) 6-4, 2-6, 2-6 by the Italian, G. Maric, who, together with Sven Davidson (Sweden) and "Pip" Weather (Belgium), also qualified for the quarter-final.—Reuter.

Drobný Beaten By Unknown

Venice, Sept. 13.
Feticisimo Ampon, of the Philippines, entered the quarter final of the men's singles when the international lawn tennis tournament was continued today beating R. de Sello, the Italian Davis Cup player, 6-0, 6-0.

The biggest surprise of the day was the defeat of Jaroslav Drobný (Egypt) 6-4, 2-6, 2-6 by the Italian, G. Maric, who, together with Sven Davidson (Sweden) and "Pip" Weather (Belgium), also qualified for the quarter-final.—Reuter.

HOME SOCCER RESULTS
The following were the results of football matches played today:

SECOND DIVISION
Swansea T. 2 West Ham U. 1

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN)
Colchester U. 1 Plymouth A. 0
West Ham U. 0 Shrewsbury T. 4

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN)
Derby 1 Grimsby 1

—Reuter.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

NOTICE TO MEMBERS

SEVENTH RACE MEETING

Saturday, 22nd September, 1951

There are ten races. The First Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. and the First Race will be run at 2.00 p.m.

Through Tickets (10 Races—\$20.00) may be obtained at the Comptroller Office of the Treasurers, 1st floor, Telephone House, also tickets for the Cash Sweep on the 10th October, 1951, as well as the Special Cash Sweep on the 10th October, 1951.

Through Tickets reserved for this Meeting but not paid for by 10.00 a.m. on Friday, 21st September, will be sold and the reservation cancelled for future meetings.

To avoid congestion at the Club's Office at Telephone House, non-members are requested to purchase their sweep tickets at the Club's Branch Offices at—
5, D'Aguiar Street, Hong Kong.
or
382, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

TOTALISATOR

Dividends will be paid on the winning and placed ponies so declared by the Stewards when the "All Clear" is given. The "All Clear" signal will be indicated by a white light and/or a white sphere at the Totalisator Tower. BACKERS ARE ADVISED NOT TO DESTROY OR THROW AWAY THEIR TICKETS UNTIL AFTER THE "ALL CLEAR" SIGNAL HAS BEEN EXHIBITED. Attention is drawn to Rule 23 of the Totalisator Rules which reads as follows:—

In no circumstances will any dividends be paid or refunds made unless a ticket is produced. Payment will not be made on torn or disfigured tickets.

MEMBERS' BADGES AND ENCLOSURE

Members and guests are reminded that they and their ladies MUST wear their badges prominently displayed throughout the Meeting.

NO ONE WITHOUT A BADGE WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE.

Badges admitting ladies not in possession of Brooches or Season Tickets and gentlemen non-members of the Club, to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$10.00 including tax, for ladies or gentlemen are obtainable through the Secretary at Telephone House, on the written or personal introduction of a member, such member to be responsible for all visitors introduced by him, and for payment of all bills, etc.

Only a limited number of badges admitting to Members' Enclosure will be on sale at the RACE COURSE.

The Branch Offices and the Treasurers' Comptroller Office will close at 11.00 a.m. and the Secretary's Office at 11.45 a.m. The Treasurers' Comptroller Office and the Secretary's Office are situated at 1st floor, Telephone House.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO		
"SHENKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 15th Sept.
"SHANSHI"	Bangkok	5 p.m. 20th Sept.
"HUPHAI"	Tientsin	5 p.m. 22nd Sept.
"KWEIYANG"	Singapore, Djakarta & Surabaya	10 a.m. 21st Sept.
"YOKOHAMA"	Bangkok	5 p.m. 23rd Sept.
"HANTANG"	Tientsin	5 p.m. 25th Sept.
"SZECHUEN"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	10 a.m. 29th Sept.
ARRIVALS FROM		
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	18/19th Sept.
"KWEIYANG"	Singapore	19th Sept.
"SHENKING"	Keelung	7 a.m. 20th Sept.
"YOKOHAMA"	Kobe	22nd Sept.

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO		
"CHANGSHA"	Sydney & Melbourne	15th Sept.
"TAIPEI"	Sydney & Melbourne	24th Sept.
"ANKING"	Nauru Ocean Is. & Sydney	2nd Oct.
ARRIVALS FROM		
"CHANGSHA"	Yokohama & Shimizu	In Port
"TAIPEI"	Kobe	21st Sept.
"ANKING"	Kobe	29th Sept.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said		
"ELLEROPHON"	London & Holland	22nd Sept.
"MYRMIDON"	Dublin & Liverpool	29th Sept.
"PYRRHUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	6th Oct.
"CYCLOPS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	7th Oct.
Scheduled sailings from Europe		
Sails	Arrives	
"PYRRHUS"	15th Sept.	
"ELLEROPHON"	16th Sept.	
"MYRMIDON"	19th Sept.	
"CYCLOPS"	5th Oct.	
"AUTOLYCUS"	8th Oct.	
"CYCLOPS"	18th Sept.	
"CYCLOPS"	17th Sept.	
"CYCLOPS"	18th Oct.	
"CYCLOPS"	21st Sept.	
"CYCLOPS"	28th Sept.	
"CYCLOPS"	4th Oct.	

G. Loading Glasgow before Liverpool.
S. Loading Swansea before Liverpool.

Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.

DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING via MANILA FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS		
"MENESTHEUS"	24th Sept.	
"AJAX"	7th Oct.	

Enthay Pacific Airways Ltd.

Route	Departs Hongkong	Arrives H.K. (on return)
HK/Bangkok/Singapore (DC-4)	8.00 a.m. Tues. Fri. 8.30 a.m. Wed. Sat.	
(Connects at Bangkok with U.B.A. to Bangkok)		
HK/Hanoi (DC-3)	7.00 a.m. Tues. 6.00 p.m. Thurs.	
HK/Singapore (DC-3)	6.30 a.m. Wed. 4.45 p.m. Thurs.	
HK/Manila/B.N. Borneo (DC-3)	7.00 a.m. Fri. 4.30 p.m. Fri.	

All the above subject to alteration without notice.
For passage and freight particulars please apply to

1 CONNAUGHT RD. C. Tel. 30331/8
BRANCH OFFICE: 50 CONNAUGHT RD. West. 25875. 32144. 24878.

BEN LINE

SHIPS	FROM	DUE
"BENAVON"	U.K. via Singapore	21st Sept.
"BENVANNOCH"	U.K. via B.N.B.	26th Sept.
"BENALBANACH"	U.K. via Singapore	on or abt. 28th Oct.
"BENCROACHAN"	U.K. via B.N.B.	5th Nov.
"BENDOKAN"	U.K. via Singapore	8th Nov.
"BENGLUCH"	do	18th Nov.
"BENWYVIE"	do	24th Nov.

SAILINGS Loading on or abt.		
"BENVANNOCH"	Liverpool, Glasgow, Avonmouth & Hull	30th Sept.
"BENAVON"	Liverpool, Dublin, Hamburg & Antwerp	21st Oct.
"BENALBANACH"	London & Antwerp	31st Oct.
"BENCROACHAN"	Liverpool, Glasgow & Hamburg	10th Nov.
"BENDOKAN"	Liverpool, Glasgow, Avonmouth & Hull	12th Nov.
"BENGLUCH"	Liverpool, Dublin, Hamburg & Antwerp	18th Nov.
"BENGLUCH"	Kobe & Yokohama	20th Nov.
"BENWYVIE"	Manila, London & Rotterdam	29th Nov.

Via Singapore, Port Swettenham, Port Sudan & Port Said.
• Calls Manila, Taiwan & Sandakan.
• Calls Manila, Taiwan, Sandakan & Jember.

W. R. LOXLEY & CO. (CHINA) LTD.

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CHINA MAIL

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PUBLISHED DAILY
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Saturdays 30 cents.
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Postage: China and Macao \$1.00 per month, U.K. & other countries \$3.00 per month.
News contributions, always welcome, should be addressed to the Editor, business communications and advertisements to the Secretary.
Telephone: 3411 (4 Lines).
HONGKONG OFFICE:
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DEATHS

EDER—on September 13, 1951,
at 2.30 p.m. at St. Theresa Hospital,
Dr. Leopold Eder, dentist
from Vienna, Austria, aged 52.
Funeral will take place at
Roman Catholic Cemetery,
Happy Valley at 3.30 p.m. today.
North China and Austrian papers
please copy.

FOR SALE

"ARISTOC" RED MARKING PEN-
CILS \$55 per gross, \$5 per dozen.
36 cents each. Obtainable at "S. C. M. Post."

COLUMBIA COPPERPLATE PEN-
CILS \$110 and \$125 per gross, \$12
per dozen, \$2.50 each on sale at
"S. C. M. Post."

WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENTS
of cargo exported from Hong-
kong and South China, compiled by
the S. C. M. Post, 435 from the
"S. C. M. Post."

'Q' Mystery Ships Used By French To Combat Vietminh Smugglers

Salmon, Sept. 13.
A French Navy Squadron of mainly veteran ships accounts for 10,000 Communist junk and sampans every year in a never-ending hide-and-seek battle against Indo-China's Vietminh arms smugglers.

A large flotilla of French landing and support craft and a little-known fleet of army "Q" mystery ships, account for another 10,000 Vietminh vessels. About half of the annual "bag" is captured by the Navy, with between 8,000 and 10,000 tons of cargo, ranging from all sorts of arms to salt, rice and even Vietminh paper currency.

NOTICE

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED

Notice to Shareholders

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Interim Dividend in respect of the year 1951 of \$1.10 per share, free of tax, has been declared payable on and after 17th September 1951.

Applications for Dividend Warrants should be made either personally or by letter to the Company, P. & O. to the Registered Office of Building, 4th Floor.

The Register of Members of the Company will be closed from the 8th day of September 1951 to the 17th day of September 1951, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board
GIBB LIVINGSTON &
COMPANY LIMITED.
Agents.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1951.

French Navy boarding parties often, literally "smoke out" suspected contraband runners, for the rebels frequently carry in their cargoes jars of vitriol-smelling but vitamin-packed Nour Mam, a fish sauce which the Vietnamese eat with their rice.

The French have learnt the hard way not to be distracted by the sauce and not to make cursory examinations because of the sickening odour.

By no means all the smuggling junks and sampans submit willingly to the French Navy's routine search of the thousands of small craft which ply night and day along the 2,000-kilometre (about 1,200 miles) coast.

The treacherous coast stretches from the pinnacle-studded Bay d'Along in the north, by the

China border, through a maze of reefs, islands and jutting promontories to the Gulf of Siam and the Siam Sea border. It passes hundreds of river mouths and hidden sandbars.

A NIGHTMARE
The beautiful Bay d'Along has for centuries been the haunt of Chinese pirates. When fog shrouds its thousands of islands, with their sheer cliffs rising from the deep blue water, it is a mariner's nightmare.

To avoid the French patrolling vessels the Vietminh junks and sampans usually try to move down the coastline at night, hugging the shoal-ridden shore. When the morning sun peeps over the China Sea, they race for the nearest hide-out.

It may be up a creek where mangrove clumps and tropical palms provide camouflage. It may be in a rocky crevice of a treacherous point. Or the rebels may just pull their craft ashore on a sandy beach and desert it until dusk falls again.

Sailors, who come ashore here after a routine month at sea, say that when the Vietminh boats are caught, they usually fight the treacherous way. They may wait until the boarding party is almost alongside their junk then open up with a machinegun from the cargo. They may wear grenades in their belts and pull the pins as the sailors cross the gunwale.

If their sampans are beached for the day, they will lie in jungle cover watching for the French patrols and ready to throw grenades or open fire at the opportune moment.

HAZARDOUS MAZE
When the wind is favourable rebel junks will try to outwit a French patrol boat by scattering in all directions, jettisoning their cargoes as they tack off right and left at all angles. When the patrol boat overtakes one of them it is usually a decoy. After a lot of arguing the crew may produce well thought-out ship's papers. By then, the others are gone.

Another tactic is to lead an unwitting French navigator over reefs and shoals where he may run aground. Out of firing range, the elusive Vietminh wave a cheery goodbye.—Reuter.

NOTICE

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice to Shareholders

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND in respect of the year 1951 of \$2.00 per share, less Tax, has been declared payable on and after the 24th September, 1951. The Register of Members of the Company will be closed from Monday the 17th September, 1951, to Monday, the 24th September, 1951, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board
of Directors,
B. C. FIELD,
Secretary.

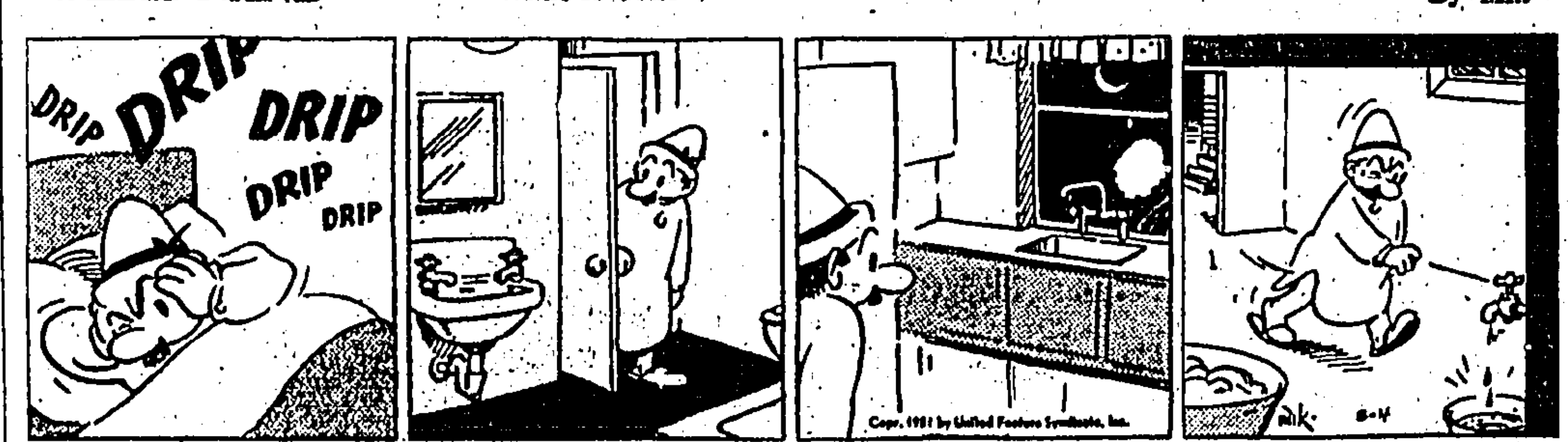
Hongkong, 17th Aug., 1951.

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN



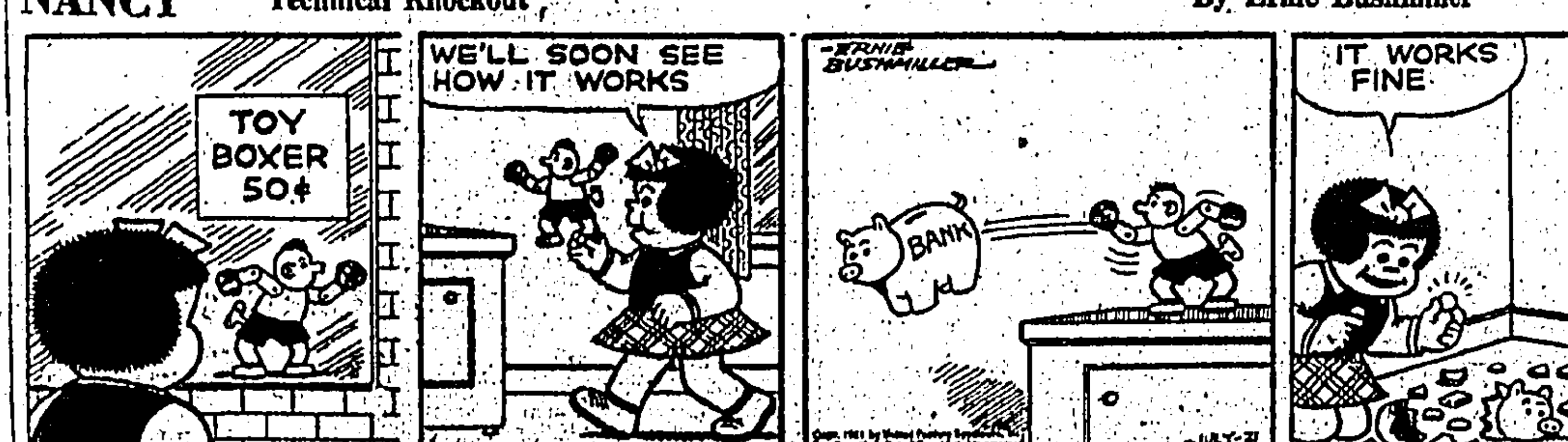
FERD'NAND

What'er Joke



NANCY

Technical Knockout



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



P&O B.I.E&A COMPANIES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves London	Arrives Hongkong
"CORFU"	23rd August	24th September
"CANTON"	20th September	22nd October
"CAITHNESS"	18th October	19th November
"CHUBAN"	2nd November	30th November
Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore.		
Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Dues London
"CORFU"	28th September	29th October
"CANTON"	26th October	28th November
"CAITHNESS"	22nd November	23rd December
"CHUBAN"	4th December	31st December
Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London.		

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Due Hongkong	From
"SHILLONG"	18th September	London & Continent
"TRESILLIAN"	6th October	"
"SURAT"	18th October	"
Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	For
"SHILLONG"	8th October	London & Continent
Accepting cargo for Singapore, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, London, Hamburg, Antwerp & Rotterdam, with liberty to call at Bombay if inducement offers.		
Tanks available for carriage of oil in Bulk. Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited passenger accommodation.		

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

"BIRDHANA"	due 30th Sept.	from Calcutta, Rangoon via Straits for Japan
"BANGOLA"	sails 3rd Oct.	from Japan for Calcutta, Rangoon via Singapore & Penang
	sails 3rd Oct.	
	sails 5th Oct.	

(These vessels have refrigerated cargo space)

P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

"UMARIA"	due 24th Sept.	from Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, & Straits
	sails 25th Sept.	for Japan

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

"NELLORE"	due 12th Oct.	from Sydney for Port Moresby, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne
	sails 2nd Nov.	
"EASTERN"	due 25th Oct.	from Sydney

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

For full particulars apply to:-
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
Telephone Nos. 27721-4.

Moshe Sharett Flies To U.S.

Paris, Sept. 13.
The Israeli Foreign Minister, Mr. Moshe Sharett, arrived here by plane from Tel-Aviv today, en route to New York to attend the launching of the United Jewish Appeal fund-raising drive.
He planned to stay only a few hours, before boarding a plane for New York, to confer with members of the Israeli delegation to the Palestine peace conference, sponsored by the United Nations.
The UN Commission, whose meeting with the Israelis this afternoon lasted less than an hour, will present its own recommendations to the two sides on Monday.
The Israelis hurried through the meeting to give the delegation, led by the Minister to Paris, Mr. Maurice Eisikovitch, time to confer with Mr. Sharett.
The Commission chairman, Mr. Ely Palmer of the United States, issued a background report on development of the past three years leading to the present impasse.
Referring to the failure of the United Nations to end the "war," Mr. Palmer said: "Without attempting to determine where the primary responsibility for failure may be, all sides here must now recognize and share responsibility for coming to grips with problems in a new spirit of determination, realism and honesty."
United Press.

KASHMIR QUAKE

New Delhi, Sept. 14.
An earthquake of about 5.0 on the Richter scale was felt in Kashmir and the Northern Punjab early today, according to reports received here.
The New Delhi earthquake department's report of a 5.0 quake was based on reports from the Jammu and Kashmir earthquake department.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES



Arriving	Leaving	For
"FELIX ROUSSEL" Sept. 14	Sept. 15	Marseilles
"MEINAM" Sept. 22	Sept. 23	N. Africa & Europe
"LA MARSEILLAISE" Oct. 20	Oct. 21	Kobe & Yokohama
"OYONNAX" Oct. 23	Oct. 24	N. Africa & Europe

* passengers & freight
† freight for Port Said, Tunis, Algiers, Oran, Tangier, Casablanca, Havre, Dunkirk, Antwerp, & Rotterdam.

CIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
P.O. Box 53, Hongkong
Queen's Building (gr. floor) Tel. 28651 (3 lines).

Canadian Move To Prevent Dumping Of Japanese Goods

Ottawa, Sept. 13.

Canada will oppose the entry of Japan into the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, well-informed sources said today, the Canadian Press Agency reported.

U.K. Exports To Japan

London, Sept. 13.
The Treasury announced tonight that in future exports from Britain to Japan may be paid for in sterling from an account of a person resident in Japan.
The announcement brought into operation the Exchange Control (Payments) (Japan) order 1951, which followed the sterling payments agreement recently made with Japan.—Reuter.

EXCHANGES IN NY

	New York, Sept. 13
Canada (dollar)	US\$0.94-1/16
England (sterling)	2/10-15/16
France (franc)	240 bid
Germany (mark)	240-1/16
Italy (lira)	200-1/16
Japan (yen)	360-1/16
Netherlands (guilder)	2.20-1/16
Sweden (krona)	4.60-1/16
Switzerland (franc)	2.20-1/16
Denmark (krone)	16.50-1/16
Spain (peseta)	166-1/16
Portugal (escudo)	200-1/16
Norway (krone)	14.50-1/16
Finland (markka)	3.50-1/16
Greece (drachma)	34-1/16
Turkey (lira)	2.50-1/16

	New York, Sept. 13
Latin America	0.000
Argentina (dollar)	0.000
Brazil (cruzeiro)	0.000
Bolivia (boliviano)	0.000
Chile (peso)	0.000
Colombia (peso)	0.000
Cuba (peso)	0.000
Ecuador (centavo)	0.000
El Salvador (colon)	0.000
Guatemala (quetzal)	0.000
Honduras (lempira)	0.000
Paraguay (guarani)	0.000
Puerto Rico (cent)	0.000
Uruguay (peso)	0.000
Venezuela (bolivar)	0.000

	New York, Sept. 13
Far East	2.000
India (rupee)	2.000
Pakistan (rupee)	2.000
Hong Kong (dollar)	2.000
Netherlands East Indies (guilder)	2.000
Singapore (dollar)	2.000
Japan (yen)	360-1/16

Car Output Forecast

Detroit, Sept. 13.
Third quarter production of passenger cars and trucks is expected to fall some 28,000 units short of the number permitted by Government regulations.

Automotive News said this today in reporting that General Motors, Ford and Chrysler probably will build 25,400 more vehicles than their quotas call for but that other makers will build 33,000 fewer.
The trade paper estimates this week's United States output at 95,702 cars and 38,921 trucks. This compared with 73,781 cars and 21,320 trucks in holiday-shortened last week and a total of 175,551 cars and trucks in the corresponding week a year ago.—Associated Press.

Aid For Yugoslavia

Washington, Sept. 13.
The Economic Co-operation Administration today announced that Yugoslavia had been authorized to spend \$150,000 for economic transportation.—United Press.

Japan's Cement Exports Up

Tokyo, Sept. 13.
Exports of Japanese cement during August reached 94,000 metric tons or more than a twofold increase over the comparable period of last year, the industry division of General Headquarters reported today.

Shipments for August 1950 totaled 42,900 metric tons. For the first eight months of this year, the monthly average reached 84,000 metric tons, compared to a 47,900 monthly average during 1950.—United Press.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(Our Own Correspondent)

Business done on the Stock Exchange this morning was valued at \$281,038.55. Noon prices and the morning's transactions:—

SHARES	BUYERS	SELLERS	SALES
HSK Bank	1325	1540	
East Asia	125		
INSURANCES			
Union	700	420	
Underwriters			
HSK Fire	100		

DOCKS, ETC.			
K. Wharf	5.00		
Dock	10.00	10.00	
Wharf	10.00	10.00	
Wharf	10.00	10.00	
Wharf	10.00	10.00	

LAND, ETC.			
HSK Hotel	0.10	0.30	500 @ 0.30
HSK Land	0.10	0.30	500 @ 0.30
HSK Land	0.10	0.30	500 @ 0.30
HSK Land	0.10	0.30	500 @ 0.30

UTILITIES, ETC.			
HSK Electric	14.00	14.00	14.00
HSK Electric	14.00	14.00	14.00
HSK Electric	14.00	14.00	14.00
HSK Electric	14.00	14.00	14.00

INDUSTRIALS			
Cement	13.15	3300 @ 13.25	
HSK Cement	13.15	3300 @ 13.25	
HSK Cement	13.15	3300 @ 13.25	
HSK Cement	13.15	3300 @ 13.25	

STONES, ETC.			
Dairy	10.10	16.40	500 @ 10.20
Dairy	10.10	16.40	500 @ 10.20
Dairy	10.10	16.40	500 @ 10.20
Dairy	10.10	16.40	500 @ 10.20

COTTONS			
Ewe	2.65	300 @ 2.70	
Ewe	2.65	300 @ 2.70	
Ewe	2.65	300 @ 2.70	
Ewe	2.65	300 @ 2.70	

NEW ZEALAND FEARS			
Wellington, Sept. 13.			
There is no danger that New Zealand will be flooded by cheap goods of foreign origin from countries with lower living standards, Prime Minister Holland declared on Thursday, commenting on reported Japanese dumping tactics.			

FOR AUSTRALIA			
Sydney, Sept. 13.			
Thirty-six ships will carry more than 150,000 tons of Japanese goods to Australia before the end of October, the Sydney Daily Telegraph said today.			

JAPANESE TUNA			
Washington, Sept. 13.			
Republican Representative Hubert Scudder introduced a bill on Wednesday to levy a duty of five cents a pound on imported tuna.			

SINGAPORE MARKET			
Singapore, Sept. 13.			
Prices of rubber futures closed today as follows:—			

Prices of rubber futures			
Number 1 rubber	10.00	10.00	
Number 2 rubber	10.00	10.00	
Number 3 rubber	10.00	10.00	
Number 4 rubber	10.00	10.00	
Number 5 rubber	10.00	10.00	

Exchange Rates			
Business was done in the local exchange market this morning at the following rates:—			
HSK Bank (per \$1)	0.07		
HSK Bank (per \$100)	0.07		
HSK Bank (per \$100)	0.07		
HSK Bank (per \$100)	0.07		

DISCUSSIONS ON PRICE OF GOLD TO BE DEFERRED

New York, Sept. 13.

The International Monetary Fund has agreed to defer discussions on the international gold price until late this year, according to economists here. Members decided to wait until completion of the Fund's gold survey, they stated today.

Russian Grains For Britain

London, Sept. 13.

The Ministry of Food announced tonight that a contract has been signed for the delivery of Russian grain from this year's harvest to Britain.

Shipments are expected to begin shortly. The contract provides for the sale to the Ministry of 300,000 tons of maize, 425,000 tons of barley, 75,000 tons of oats and 200,000 tons of wheat.

The amounts of maize, barley and oats are the same as in last year's contract. The wheat is additional to the previous contract.

The new contract, which comes into force immediately, came after discussions between representatives of the Ministry and the Soviet trade delegation in London.

The continued shipment of Russian coarse grains will make a substantial contribution to Britain's supplies of animal feeding stuffs, the announcement said.—Reuter.

Negotiations For Fishery Agreement

San Francisco, Sept. 13.
It was reported today that the State Department would soon begin negotiations with the Japanese and Canadian Governments for a North Pacific fishery convention.

Mr. Miller Freeman, chairman of the Pacific Fisheries Conference, said the State Department had notified him these negotiations presumably would lead to an agreement on the protection of ocean fisheries bordering the North Pacific.

A State Department announcement followed the signing of the Japanese peace treaty. The Department said several representatives of Pacific Coast fishing would be asked to accompany negotiators to Japan in an advisory capacity.

Mr. Freeman said the plans showed the Department of State now appreciates the distinctive international aspects of the activity known as ocean fisheries. The Department now also recognized the industry's vital bearing upon the maintenance of peace between nations bordering the Pacific Ocean and its importance to the welfare of our own people.

"The American industry also expresses its sincere appreciation over the adoption of an affirmative policy by the State Department which will assure protection for our coastal fisheries of the North Pacific," he added.—United Press.

The Rubber Markets

London, Sept. 13.
Prices of rubber futures closed today as follows:—

Prices of rubber futures			
Number 1 rubber	10.00	10.00	
Number 2 rubber	10.00	10.00	
Number 3 rubber	10.00	10.00	
Number 4 rubber	10.00	10.00	
Number 5 rubber	10.00	10.00	

New York, Sept. 13.

The current official international gold price is \$35 per fine ounce.

The economists say that assurances have been received that South Africa will not raise the gold price question during current discussions of the Fund. The United States Treasury has indicated that it would oppose any discussion of the gold price at this time.

In recent months, Canada has probably been the keenest proponent for a higher gold price to relieve her of the costly internal subsidy on gold production, the economists added.—Reuter.

Washington, Sept. 13.
Chances for a widespread international movement toward easing trade-hobbling controls on money exchange looked slim to most delegates to the World Monetary Fund's annual meeting today.

The All Board of Governors of the 50-nation Fund took up the relaxation question in a committee meeting yesterday. There is little chance of easing controls in 1952 or 1953.

Mr. Ivar Roeth of Sweden, Managing Director of the Fund, acknowledged to newsmen that a number of member countries had declared that their position is the same as Britain's—and for the same reason: they cannot afford to ease controls in view of the defence effort strain they face.

The United States Government—which uses no money exchange controls except to back up its trade embargo on Red China—continues to press for faster elimination of exchange restrictions although it ran up against numerical odds.—Associated Press.

Decline In Chicago Grain Prices

Chicago, Sept. 13.
Wheat futures closed today 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 lower and soybeans were 2 1/2 to 3 1/4 lower.

Spot	1.84
September	1.7
December	1.7
March (1932)	1.7
May	1.7
Rye	
July	1.6
September	1.7
Oats	
July	82
September	85

